"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME IV.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

FNUMBER 46.

Poetry.

THE ASCENSION.

Bright portals of the sky, Emboss'd with sparkling stars; Doors of eternity,
With diamantine bars, Your arras rich uphold;
Loose all your bolts and springs,
Ope wide your leaves of gold; That in your roofs may come the King of kings.

Scarf'd in a rosy cloud, He doth ascend the air; Straight doth the moon him shroud With her resplendent hair. The next encrystall'd light Submits to him its beams; And he doth trace the height
Of that fair lamp which flames of beauty streams.

He towers those golden bounds He did to sun bequeath; The higher wand'ring rounds Are found his feet beneath: The milky way comes near, Heav'n's axle seems to bend Above each turning sphere,
That rob'd in glory heaven's King may ascend.

O well-spring of this all, Thy Father's image vive! Word, that from nought did call What is, doth reason, live! The soul's eternal food, Earth's joy, delight of heaven,
All truth, love, beauty, good,
To thee, to thee, be praises ever given. What was dismarshall'd late

In this thy noble frame, And lost the prime estate, Hath re-obtain'd the same, Is now most perfect seen; Streams, which diverted were (And, troubled, stray'd unclean) From their first source, by thee home-turned are.

By thee that blemish old Of Eden's leprous prince, Which on his race took hold, And him exil'd from thence, Now put away is far; With sword, in ireful guise, No cherub more shall bar Poor man the entrance into paradise.

By thee, those spirits pure, First children of the light, Now fixed stand, and sure, In their eternal right; Renew their ruin'd wall; Fall'n man, as thou mak'st rise, Thou giv'st to angels that they shall not fall.

By thee, that prince of sin, That doth with mischief swell,
Hath lost what he did win,
And shall endungeon'd dwell;
His spoils are made the prey, His fanes are sack'd and torn, His altars raz'd away,

And what ador'd was late, now lies a scorn-

These mansions pure and clear, Which are not made by hands, Which once by him 'joyed were, And his, then not stain'd, bands, Now forfeit'd, dispossest, And headlong from them thrown, Shall Adam's heirs make blest,
By thee, their great Redeemer, made their own.

O well-spring of this all, Thy Father's image vive! Word, that from nought did call What is, doth reason, live! God's co-eternal Son, Great Banisher of ill,-By none but thee could these great deeds be done.

Now each ethereal gate

To him hath open'd been; And glory's King in state His palace enters in: Now come is this High priest In the most holy place,

With glory heaven, the earth to crown with grace. Stars, which all eyes were late, His name to celebrate, In flaming tongues them turn; Their orby crystals move More active than before,

And entheate from above, Their sovereign Prince, laud, glorify, adore. The choirs of happy souls, Wak'd with that music sweet, Whose descant care controls Their Lord in triumph meet; The spotless sp'rits of light His trophies do extol, And, arch'd in squadrons bright,

Greet their great victor in his capitol.

O glory of the heaven! O sole delight of earth! To thee all power be given, God's uncreated birth; Of mankind lover true, Who dost the world renew, Still be thou our salvation and our song. From top of Olivet such notes did rise, When man's Redeemer did transcend the skies.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION AT JERUSALEM.*

DRUMMOND of Hawthornden.

So long ago as the early part of the year 1835, the importance of making some more decided effort in behalf of the ancient people of God at Jerusalem, was deeply felt by many friends of the Society throughout the country; and, in consequence of their urgent and repeated representations, the Committee were induced to make families. an appeal upon this subject, which was warmly responded to and encouraged.

A correspondence was immediately commenced with the Rev. J. Nicolayson, at Jerusalem, on the subject of the best means of realizing these intentions; but it was found that much time was lost and little advancement made in the formation of plans, owing to the want of local knowledge, the peculiar difficulties of the country, daily service was commenced in Hebrew, and on the The Committee are led to hope, that a favourable and the very great uncertainty of communication at that Lord's day also in English, Arabic, and German. A opportunity may shortly be presented, under the blessing period, between Jerusalem and this country.

On the 12th April, 1836, a Resolution was adopted (as stated in the twenty-eighth Report), inviting Mr. Nicolayson to come over to England as soon as possible to confer with the Committee, and to take measures with them for the accomplishment of the proposed plan. Mr. Nicolayson arrived in England in the month of No-

* From the Spirit of Missions.

the Committee communicated the results in a statement at Jerusalem, accompanied by Mr. Bergheim, as his aswhich was distributed amongst the friends of the Society, sistant. (See the 31st Report.) The necessities of to this Mission, and concluded by adopting a Resolution himself, as far as in him lies, to the will and purpose of his Maker. and published in the "Jewish Intelligence" for January,

assisting the Committee in the formation of their plans, medical knowledge enabled him to afford them. This and efforts were made to obtain the services of a suitable furnished the most ample employment for the entire architect to accompany him to Palestine, and to undertake the superintendence of the contemplated buildings. Jews. An earnest spirit of inquiry was promoted, and their further proceedings. In this, however, the Committee were unsuccessful, and the whole Jewish population was in a state of great ex-Mr. Nicolayson was induced by them to yield a reluc- citement. But the arrival of a medical missionary also cessity of the case, to take this arduous responsibility upon himself, until a proper person could be found to Jerusalem was in consequence presented to the Comrelieve him from it.

The President having been requested to make an application to His Majesty's Government to send out instructions to the British Resident at the Egyptian Court, to make an official application to the Pasha of Egypt, in their endeavours to find a suitable person to relieve Mr. behalf of the Society, for leave to erect and hold pos- Nicolayson in the conduct of the building operations, he session of a church and suitable Mission premises at Je- drew out a plan for a church and Mission premises, rusalem, the most ready attention was given to this ap- which he was eventually authorized to carry out in the plication, and a despatch immediately addressed by manner proposed by him. He likewise succeeded in Lord Palmerston to Colonel Campbell, British Consul- obtaining legal permission to ransfer to himself the title for the establishment of an hospital for the reception of and unconnected. General and Agent in Egypt, directing him to apply in to the premises already purchased; and, having executed the name of his Britannic Majesty's Government for the this transfer on the 24th Ocober, 1839, he deposited permission required by the Society. Lord Palmerston in the British Cancellaria at Jerusalem, a duly-attested likewise directed the President to be informed that he document, renouncing all personal claim to them, and had sent out instructions to the Ambassador at Con- declaring that they were held in trust for the Society. an important sphere, and to make Jerusalem the centre stantinople to support the views of the Society in case A large proportion of the materials required for future of any difficulty arising from that quarter.

culty, namely, the choice of a suitable clergyman to be grounds and a mosque adjoining. The cisterns were at the head of the Mission, and to take charge of the thoroughly repaired, and a new and large one dug and those who are able to work: and they hope to be able proposed Church, the Committee had to acknowledge | built, to secure an adequate supply of water (so precious | to find one or more suitable persons to go out in charge the kindness of the Lord Bishop of London, who, on ap- there) for the work at once, and to supply the establish- of a printing press, the cost of which has already been plication, immediately consented to admit Mr. Nicolay- ment in perpetuity. A right understanding with the defrayed by a benevolent individual. son to Episcopal orders, and thus fully to qualify him local authorities was effected, and measures taken for for holding a situation for which his long experience and procuring such further sanction as might be needed. the confidence of the Committee marked him out as the Every thing being thus put in train, the work was actumost suitable person.

the minds of the contributors to expect considerable underground old masonry was discovered, exactly and the Holy Scriptures extensively, and to proclaim the difficulties, at the same time that they were fully deter- swering for foundations to a part of the proposed buildmined to use every exertion in carrying out their plans. ings, and lodged on the native rock, at one end thirty, They were encouraged to proceed by a considerable in- and at the other twenty-four fee; deep. The first stone crease of contributions and by a deep and general expres- of the new buildings was laid on the 10th of February,

difficulties occurred, which were successively communi- the south wing. cated to the Committee, together with Mr. Nicolayson's suggestions as to the best mode of effecting the desired | Committee had the satisfaction to be able to state, that object; and up to the period of the annual meeting on after having been long engaged in the endeavour to find to some peculiarities in the Turkish law, the views of Mr. Hillier, a gentleman practically acquainted with of the most degrading system of tyranny ever known on earth. the Committee could not be carried into effect in the surveying and architecture, who, having received a promanner first contemplated; although nothing whatever fessional education, had been some time engaged in the mate accomplishment at no distant period. Mr. Nicolayson was eventually instructed to obtain and secure by the most satisfactory tenure which the condition and the existing laws of the country permitted, such buildings with ground adjacent, as might serve for the tem- other requisites for carrying on the work more rapidly porary residence of the missionaries, and enable them to and more efficiently towards its completion. open and fit up a chapel immediately for divine service, and in future admit of such alterations and improvements, as fully to carry into effect the intentions of the crease the number of labourers in the Mission, and lost no time in carrying this into effect. Two assistants of the house of Israel.

A sum of money, sufficient for the purchase of a printing press and fount of Hebrew types, and also for sending out a large supply of the Hebrew Scriptures for distribution in Palestine, had before this already been presented by one benevolent individual; and the Bishop of London signified his approval of the plans of the Committee, with reference to the Church and Mission at Jerusalem, by a donation of £10 to this special object.

that the Committee received the long-expected infor- minated in his death on the 8th August, 1840. mation from Mr. Nicolayson, that after many delays and difficulties he had purchased two adjoining premises for the sum of £530 and £240 respectively, amounting, with the sum of £30 for the expenses of transfer, to the total sum of £800, and that he had been under the necessity of completing this purchase in the name of Signor of masonry generally adopted in the better class of Arab Hohannes, a respectable native, not having yet obtained | houses, -- a style, which consumes a very large quantity permission to purchase in his own name.

that could be adopted under the circumstances of the church,) on the ground of economy, convenience, and ase, transmitted their approval to Mr. Nicolayson.

The premises thus purchased, are situated on Mount practicable, the expectations of contributors. Zion, exactly opposite the castle of David, near the gate of Jaffa, and on the very confines of the Jewish quarters. of Egypt and the European powers, at this time ren-Its dimensions are sufficient for the erection of a church, deted the situation of the missionaries at Jerusalem exand the requisite dwelling-houses for four missionary ceedingly precarious, and put a complete stop to all fur-

Mr. Nicolayson was authorized by a further grant of Consul, and with him all British protection, was withmoney to proceed with the purchase of building mate- drawn. The remaining members of the Mission quitted rials, and was directed to use every means in his power at the same time, with the exception of Mr. Nicolayson, to obtain permission to transfer the purchase to his own who determined to remain at his post, until he should name to be held by him in trust for the society.

small congregation also began already to be formed, not of an overruling Providence, for resuming their labours the spot, besides candidates for baptism. After the have been all along careful to apprize their friends of nature, is, in truth, to build a reality upon a fiction. arrival of Messrs. Peiritz and Levi, discussions with the the difficulties which beset them, some of which appeared excited a general interest.

Mr. Nicolayson continued several months in England, and they came for the relief which Mr. Gerstmann's Mission, whom it brought into daily intercourse with the A plan for establishing an hospital for the sick Jews at mittee, and, with their sanction and concurrence, an appeal was made for this object, and several liberal contributions were received.

The Committee having been hitherto unsuccessful in work. building was now also obtained and brought to the spot. In another point, which at first presented some diffi- A solid partition wall was erected between the Society's ally commenced on the 17th December, by the digging The Committee were earnestly desirous to prepare of foundations; in proceeding with which, a line of strong Mr. Nicolayson was ordained Deacon by the Arch- of the work was raised as high as the first story. In the avowed object, as contemplated from the first, to rescue bishop of Canterbury on the 14th March, 1837, and buildings thus erected, Mr. Nicolayson proposed to apconfidential and subordinate agents and workmen, as on the 13th April; but it was found that the soil prewere necessary, to act under his direction. In confor- sented such difficulty as to require more time than ordimity with the instructions which he had received, Mr. nary, and ultimately, even to make further progress for the present impossible. In the meantime, the other Nicolayson took the earliest opportunity of proceeding to Alexandria, to confer with the Consul-General, Colobuildings were proceeded with, and in a communication, nel Campbell, and in a letter dated August 13, 1837, dated June 8, Mr. Nicolayson reported the completion he communicated the result of his interview. Various of the vaulting (or roofing) of the whole lower story of

At the annual meeting, on the 8th May, 1840, the the work amongst the Jews. They lost no time in taking advantage of what appeared a providential interposition, and accordingly Mr. Hillier sailed on the 18th May, 1840, for Jerusalem, provided with tools and

The Committee were led to anticipate very important results from the appointment of Mr. Hillier. They were thankful to be able to release Mr. Nicolayson from Committee. They at the same time, determined to in- secular engagements, which he had only undertaken in compliance with their own urgent request, after having which he was under of relying greatly on such assistance as he could procure on the spot.

1840, but he had only just commenced the examination of the premises and of the building already erected, when It was not until nearly the close of the year 1838, he was seized with an illness, which in a few days ter-

The following extract is given from the only letter received from Mr. Hillier, after his first survey of the buildings :-

"I find that the lower story of a portion of the Mission house has been nearly completed in the rude style of materials, and which I conceive it will be highly ex-The Committee, in approving this measure as the best | pedient to abandon, (especially in the erection of the sightliness, and with a view to meeting, so far as may be

The commencement of hostilities between the Pasha ther measures, at least for a time. The British Vicereceive some more decided intimation of the necessity Until the church could be erected, a small room was of removal. He is now, consequently, alone at Jerusa-

vember, and after several personal conferences with him, who had been sent out as a medical missionary, arrived by the war in Syria, they took that opportunity of rethe poor suffering Jews broke through every restraint on the 1st of December last, expressing "their entire imposed upon them by the prohibition of their Rabbies, resignation to the will of God, in the events of his providence, which have for the present stayed the proceedings of the Jerusalem Mission," and their determination, in the exercise of Christian faith to await the further development of His holy will, to regulate and determine

They think it highly important, however, to state what are their general views and intentions as to the tant consent, under a conviction of the unavoidable ne- brought to light the appalling sufferings of the Jews. course to be adopted for the future, whenever it may please God to open the way.

They are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to proceed further with the erection of the intended buildngs, until they shall have secured the services of a suitable architect or builder to take the entire charge of the

They hope to engage a medical missionary, of competent professional attainments, and willing to devote himself to the cause of the Jews, who, with such assistance as shall be found necessary, shall conduct the mesick Jews whenever found practicable.

They consider that every effort should be made to put the Mission upon the most efficient footing, to enof extended missionary operations in Syria.

They feel the necessity of adopting more decided measures for affording relief to destitute inquirers and converts; more especially by providing employment for

They look forward to the re-establishment of the Mission at Jerusalem, not only with a view to promote the spiritual and temporal benefit of the resident Israelother cities of Palestine and Syria, and thus to circulate Gospel of Jesus Christ. And in attempting to raise a the grand scene of His last and universal triumph.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DISSENTER.

Letter of the Rev. JOSEPH IRONS (Independent Minister of Grove Chapel, Camberwell,) to the Editor of the St. James' Chronicle,

SIR-I have great pleasure in forwarding to my brethren, the suffering Irish Clergy, the sum of £58 1s. 2d., the produce of two collections in Grove Chapel, Camberwell, last Lord's Day, with

wonder when I inform you, that I hav been censured for this expression of brotherly love, by some of tion of their design, or to lessen their hopes of its ultiother infidels; yea, and with Papists too (a holy alliance, to be principles, as such, ripen with my years; yet I feel that I can berlain, M. A. dissent from the discipline of a Church whose doctrines (for the most part) I cordially embrace and constantly preach, without violating that brotherly love which every Christian owes to her Godly members; but I am constrained to dissent in total from those communities which have neither doctrine nor discipline in be yet more vile.

will reap the result of their liberality (or libertinism) in the forfeiture of those privileges which they now undervalue. O! that godly Protestants would take timely warning, forget their differen- lingness to be informed by persons capable of giving them inforall their strength and influence against the common foe of God M. Necker's, at Versailles, at a great dinner, at which many of and man. Then we might reasonably hope that dear old Eng- the deputies were present; amongst others M. Mallouet, a man land would never more be degraded with the Popish yoke, nor of considerable eminence. It was a day in which great tumult deluged with martyrs' blood.

JOSEPH IRONS. Pastor of the Independent Church, assembling in Grove Chapel

Camberwell. Camberwell, Jan. 13, 1836.

ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT.

It appears from holy writ, that the Providence of God was careful to give a beginning to the human race in that particular way which might for ever bar the existence of the whole, or of any large portion of mankind, in that state which has been called the state of nature,-that is, free from the restraint of law. Mankind, from set apart for a chapel, in which, on the 22d July, 1838, lem, and all further progress has been stopped for a time. the beginning, never existed otherwise than in society and under government; whence follows this important consequence, that to build the authority of princes, or of the chief magistrate, under whatever denomination, upon any compact or agreement between only of the members of the Mission, but of converts on in the Holy City, under increased advantages. They the individuals of a multitude living previously in the state of

The plain truth is this: The manner in which, as we are in-In the month of December, 1838, Mr. Gerstmann, that all their proceedings at Jerusalem were suspended which God originally destined man; whence the obligation on the world. As out of the same mass he made the heaven and the

citizen to submit to government is an immediate result from that first principle of religious duty, which requires that man should conform The governments which now are, have arisen, not from a previous state of no-government, falsely called the state of nature: but from that original government under which the first generations of men were brought into existence, variously changed and modified, in a long course of ages, under the wise direction of God's over-ruling Providence, to suit the various climates of the world, and the infinitely varied manners and conditions of its inhabitants. And the principle of subjection is not that principle of common honesty which binds a man to his engagements, much less that principle of political honesty which binds the child to the ancestor's engagenents; but a conscientious submission to the will of God. The Israelites were the only people upon earth whose form of government was of express divine institution, and their kings the only monarchs who ever seigned by an indefeasible divine title; but it is contended that all government is in such sort of divine institution, that, be the form of any particular government what it may, the submission of each individual is a principal branch of that religious duty which each man owes to God; it is contended, that the state of mankind was never such that it was free to any man, or to any number of men, to choose for themselves whether they would live dical department of the Mission, and take proper steps subject to government and united to society, or altogether free

These views of the authority of civil governors, as they are obviously suggested by the Mosaic history of the first ages, so they are confirmed by the precepts of the Gospel; in which, if any gage the services of Missionaries duly qualified for such thing is to be found clear, peremptory, and unequivocal, it is the injunction of submission to the sovereign authority; and, in nonarchies, of loyalty to the person of the sovereign .- Bishop

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

The body politic, like the animal body, is made up of several members, each of which has its peculiar functions to execute for the good of the whole. So that no class can say to the rest, I am the body politically and have no need of you. Hence we see the mistake of calling by the common name a mere numerical majority. At the same time, however, that we must deny the title of "the peoites, but in the hope of enabling the missionaries to visit | ple"to any one separate interest, we are quite willing to allow its due importance to the position occupied by the middle and lower classes of society. We would call them the heart of the state. As the heart is the centre of life to the animal frame, it is in the well-being Protestant Church in Jerusalem, which shall be seen of the middle classes that the health and vitality of a state consist. and recognized by all "the dwellers in Jerusalem" as Now, in a healthy state of action, the beatings of the heart are the house of prayer set apart for divine worship after scarcely perceptible; and so the sounder the condition of any state sion of interest, not only in this but in other countries. 1840, and by the end of March, a considerable portion the order of the Church of England, it is still their is, so much the more quiet and unobserved is the even tenour of this portion of the community. Again, the functions of the heart our common Christianity from the sad stain that has appear not to have any end peculiar to itself, but rather to be an Priest by the Bishop of London on the following Trinity propriate a large room for the temporary purposes of been cast upon it by the idolatrous superstitions of cor-Sunday. He took leave of the Committee on the 13th divine worship, until the contemplated church could be rupt churches on the very spot consecrated by the blood same way, it is by insuring a fresh supply of recruiting strength to June, and soon after sailed from Liverpool, with full erected. In compliance with instructions received he of the Redeemer, memorable for the first establishment the more active and prominent members, that a healthy state of authority to proceed with the work, and to engage such set men at work to dig for the foundations of the church of His pure and holy doctrines, and still destined to be feeling among the middle classes is, in a national point of view, so important.

Great cause have we of this land to bless God's holy name on this score. The common people of England have ever been proverbial for deep religious principle and sound common sense. And to the presence of these excellent qualities we are indebted for the comparative quiet and regularity of our history. For example, in no country was the reformation brought about with such little violence and excitement as in England; and although the following century was stained with the excesses of Cromwell's rebellion, even that we shall find, upon examination, to have been the work of a party my earnest prayer that those persecuted servants of God may be more powerful by their activity than their numbers. The natural the 14th May, 1838, it had not been possible to take a suitably qualified person to conduct the building opeany decided step. It had been ascertained that, owing rations, they had at length formed in engagement with and not be suffered to abandon their flocks to the merciless fangs was restored without shedding so much as a single drop of blood. Look again at the revolution of 1688. Never, probably, was so great a national change effected in so peaceable and orderly a manner. All this we conceive to be owing, under God, to the sound had occurred to discourage them in the general prosecuter must we look for our security under the present mighty influx of wealth and luxury-causes which have wrought the ruin of the sure.) Sir, I am a conscientious Protestant Dissenter, and my states that have preceded us upon the page of history,—T. Cham-

VANITY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONISTS. From Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, by himself.

[1789.] What struck me as most remarkable in the disposiaccordance with the New Testament. It appears to me the very tions of the people that I saw, was the great desire that every body climax of inconsistency for Dissenters to keep up a hue and cry had to act a great part, and the jealousy which in consequence of about grievances that nobody feels, and perpetuate a clamour for this was entertained of those who were really eminent. It seemed in vain endeavoured to obtain a suitable architect, and religious liberty, of which nobody is deprived; while they tolerate as if all persons, from the highest to the lowest, whether deputies were sent out in the beginning of the year 1838, and in which he had to encounter peculiar difficulties, both doctrines the most awfully blasphemous, and for discipline in their themselves, declaimers in the Palais Royal, orators in the coffeetwo more in the autumn of the same year; all of them from the circumstances of the country, and the necessity churches set up Republicanism, to be maintained by monthly houses, spectators in the gallery, or the populace about the door, cabals. Sir, I repeat, I am a conscientious Dissenter, but I am looked upon themselves individually as of great consequence in the not a democrat, nor can I become one without first rejecting my revolution. The man who kept the hotel at which I lodged at But the sanguine expectations of the promoters of a Bible; and it is from that holy source I learn all my politics, and Paris, a certain M. Villars, was a private in the National Guard. Hebrew church at Jerusalem were destined to experi- there I am commanded to "be in subjection to the powers that Upon my returning home on the day of the benediction of their ence a fresh disappointment, and an unexpected trial be." If to love and assist godly men, who differ from me in matput a stop to the execution of these new plans. Mr. ters of discipline, be inconsistent, I glory in my inconsistency! at the ceremony, he said, "You saw me, Sir?" I was obliged to Hillier reached Jerusalem in safety on the 7th July, Moreover, if to separate from professed Protestants, who directly say that I really had not. He said, "Is that possible, Sir? You or indirectly oppose the doctrine of the Trinity, be vile, I hope to did not see me! Why I was in one of the first ranks-all Paris saw me!" I have often since thought of my host's childish vanity I consider the outrages which are committed in Ireland but the | that he spoke what was felt by thousands. The most important beginning of that war between Papists and Protestants which must transactions were as nothing, but as they had relation to the figure soon reach England, and for which the Popish partizans are which each little self-excited hero acted in them. To attract the making every possible preparation; and I fear the time is not far attention of all Paris, or of all France, was often the motive of distant when those who have helped forward Popish ascendancy | conduct in matters which were attended with most momentous

> The confidence which they felt in themselves, and their unwilces, and, instead of "biting and devouring one another," unite mation, was not a little remarkable. I was dining one day at had prevailed in the National Assembly, and the Bishop of Langres, who was then the president, had rung his bell to command silence till he had broken it, but all had been in vain. The conversation turned upon this. Mallouet observed, that in the English House of Commons the greatest order prevailed, and that this was accomplished by dint of the great authority vested in the Speaker, who had power if any member behaved disorderly, to impose silence on him by way of punishment for two months or any other limited period of time. M. Necker turned round to me as the only Englishman present, and asked me if this was so. M. Mallouet had been so positive and bold in his assertion, that I thought the most polite way in which I could contradict him, was to say that I never heard of it. But this only served to give that gentleman an opportunity of showing his great superiority over me. I might not, he said, have heard of it, but of the fact there was not the least doubt.

DIFFERENCE OF RANKS.

The wisdom and goodness of God, that shines in the natural Jews took place daily in the lodgings of the missionaries almost insurmountable, but which the zealous and de- formed upon the authority of God himself, God gave a beginning order and dependence of things on one another, in the frame of as well as of the Jews, and even in the synagogues, and termined spirit manifested by the contributors to this to the world, evidently leads to this conclusion, namely, that civil the great world, appears likewise, and commends itself to us, in special object encouraged them to meet. On learning society, which always implies government, is the condition to the civil order he has instituted in the societies of men, the lesser another, and gave them different stations and qualities, yet so different as to be linked and concatenated, "concordia discordi" (by an harmonious diversity,) and all for the concern and benefit of the whole; thus, for the good of men, hath the Lord assigned those different stations of rule and subjection, though all are of one race, raising from among men some above the rest, and clothed them with such authority as hath some representment of himself, and accordingly communicating to them his own name, "I have said ye are gods," and the very power that is in magistracy to curb and punish those that despise it, St. Paul useth as a strong and hard cord to bind on the duty of obedience-a cord of necessity, saying, "Ye must needs be subject." But he adds another of a higher necessity, that binds more strongly and yet more sweetly, that of conscience: "Ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake."- Archbp. Leighton.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential integral part of any large body rightly constituted. It is formed out of a class of fair presumptions, which, taken as generalities, must be admitted for actual truths. To be bred in a place of estimation; to see nothing low or sordid from one's infancy; to be taught to respect one's self; to be habituated to the censorial inspection of the public eye; to look early to public opinion; to stand upon such elevated ground as to be enabled to take a large view of the widespread and infinitely diversified combinations of men and affairs in a large society; to have leisure to read, to reflect, to converse; to be enabled to draw the court and attention of the wise and learned, wherever they are to be found; to be habituated, in armies, to command and to obey; to be taught to despise danger in the pursuit of honour and duty; to be framed to the greatest degree of vigilance, foresight, and circumspection, in a state of things in which no fault is committed with impunity, and the slightest mistakes draw on the most rainous consequences; to be led to a guarded and regulated conduct, from a sense that you are considered as an instructor of your fellow-citizens in their highest concerns, and that you act as a reconciler between God and man; to be employed as an administrator of law and justice, and to be thereby among the first benefactors to mankind; to be a possessor of high science or liberal art; to be amongst rich traders, who, from their success, are presumed to have sharp and vigorous understandings, and to possess the virtues of diligence, order, constancy, and regularity, and to have cultivated an habitual regard to commutative justice:-these are circumstances of men which form what I call a natural aristocracy, without which there is no nation; and to give no more importance in the social order, to such descriptions of men, than that of so many units, is a horrible usurpation. -Edmund Burke

THE OHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

We request the attention of our readers to the article, in a succeeding column, upon the rise and objects of the ORANGE SOCIETY, -in which the accuracy of the statements are, we believe, fully to be depended upon. We have not the slightest personal motive, as we have often before observed, in adverting to the affairs of this Association; but when we see a body of men whose allegiance to their Queen and attachment to our Protestant Constitution in Church and State is hearty and undoubted, -when we see such persons, through the malevolence of hired and interested partisans, or through the ignorance of those upon whom deceit is practised, maligned and insulted, we feel it but an act of justice to contribute our humble share towards disabusing the public mind, and setting forth the plain and unvarnished truth. The system of defamation and of petty persecution pursued of late years towards this loyal body, has been very trying to their own patience as well as to the manly and generous feelings of all who can appreciate the merit of attachment to the Throne and devotion to the Church; and those sensations of discomfort experience no alleviation from contemplating the causes of this rancorous hostility against the Protestant loyalty of Ireland .-- An end is to be gained by the Cabinet of the day; their man nature, this will be extensively the case; and that majority must be ensured, or else the reins of power, many will be found who have more regard for their perperplexing, and a sop must be thrown to the monster. cost of the alliance is nothing less than the sacrifice of exists, -on no personal grounds, however, -against them. the Orangemen. They it is who stand between him It is their duty then, we freely say, to evince an example and the goal of his wicked aspirations: repeal is a hopeless agitation, while that phalanx is concentrated and firm; and the threat of armed millions becomes idle and stale, while the brave devotees of Church and State are corrupted creed to which they are more especially opbound together by a tie so sacred and a principle so animating. Thus it was that the Orange Society in Ireland underwent a formal dissolution: the ministry yielded to incontrollable by them, be living in that error; and the occasional visits by the facilities afforded for the overland their rebellious ally this condition of his support; and the excellent monarch then upon the throne, King William the Fourth, was induced, we can believe with all the reluctance of a true Protestant heart, to concede his assent to the sacrifice. But the outward and formal dissolution breaks not the spirit by which these loyal men are actuated, and the bond of sympathy and union is perhaps as firm and exciting as ever. This their enemies know full well, and they have not ceased to popular "Letters from Ireland":-

"A mile or two beyond this I came in contact, for the first time, with what, I confess, roused something in my bosom not quite amicable to the vicegerency of the land. The newspapers have no doubt informed you, that, in his zeal for the preservation of this country, Lord Mulgrave had dispatched an army, or something very much like it, to what Mr. O'Connell calls the "black north." The occasion of fest. On the contrary, many of them are never seen tish Leeward Islands; the Roman Catholics have two this military investment of the most devotedly loyal portion there at all; and in not a few instances, instead of evin- for Trinidad alone. Certainly an additional Bishop is of her Majesty's dominions, was the recurrence of the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. Fears were entertained, or, if not, they were pretendedwhich, you know, on state occasions, comes to the same thing-fears lest the loyalty of the northern men should issue in acts of treason. There was, indeed, ground for very serious apprehension, lest the Protestants of those notoriously disaffected counties, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Donegal, &c. might arm themselves with orange lilies, to the great terror and annoyance of her Majesty's peaceable Ribbon-men. To avert this formidable display, and to coerce the incorrigible upholders of the principles that placed the house of Brunswick on the throng his Francisco marched all the disposable military forces in that direction, and arranged such a concentration of the armed police as would suffice to mark the paternal solicitude that throbs in the viceregal bosom for the encouragement of loyal and constitutional predilections throughout the land. Proceeding towards Trim, I was surprised to meet so many straggling parties, by twos and threes, of the green-jackets, each with his bayonet, blunderbuss, and cartouch-box. The truth of the matter presently flashed on my mind; and I must confess that indignation the most glowing took possession of me

It will perhaps be asked what kindred bond there can be between Orangemen in Ireland and America, or what corresponding motive can exist for maintaining the Institution on this side the Atlantic, even if the necessity for it should be conceded on the other. It might be sufficient to reply by asking, whether the same opposition to our monarchical constitution and our Protestant faith is not to be found here, which has awakened there this the one comprehensive designation of the Catholic last quarterly session at Picton, on Wednesday the 12th defensive combination; whether there is no such thing Church of Christ. in our Colonial possessions, and especially in United Canada, as the desire to sever the connexion betwixt this and our parent land, to subvert the principle of instance of the fearless exercise of Episcopal supervision thy from those who were happily enabled to be present;

-to look to their own position, -and to watch the aggressions of the insidious foe. We never, indeed, have seen a fair refutation of the argument, that, if the Orange Institution is proper and allowable in Ireland, it is equally lawful and necessary in Canada.

There is one thing in the article of our correspondent which, as detailing the secret springs of the Rebellion in Ireland, is, or ought to be, instructive in this Colony,we mean the pretext of the oppressiveness of tithes, which was originally brought forward in that country by the promoters of rebellion and the enemies of British rule. It was a mere pretext, as the history of the times demonstrates; but it shews how the subject of religion is always artfully introduced for inflaming the passions of the people, at the very moment that those who thus wickedly employ it are utterly indifferent to its truth and regardless of its legitimate influence. We are auxious to forget all the political iniquity that was mixed up with the agitation of the question of the Clergy Reerves; but the similarity of proceedings and of motive by parties in Ireland and Canada respectively upon the subject of Church property, is too instructive to be passed over in silence. If the complaint of tithes was but a pretext there, much more was the clamour about the Reserves here, -here, under circumstances the most advantageous to the Church, but an unsubstantial grievance at best,-a mere pretext, wherewith the artful and ambitious might be aided in the work of public disturbance, and the disaffected be assisted in procuring further and to them more important concessions. Human nature, in its native and uncorrected depravity, is much the same every where; and wherever we discern an opposition to the means of establishing Christianity in the land, without violence to the conscience or injury to the property of a solitary individual, we shall seldom err in ascribing it to one general principle, -of discontent with the powers that be, and the mastery by human perversity over that correcting power which true Christianity always manifests in those who own its genuine influence.

In the face, then, of this principle of insubordination which we have no reason to believe to be extinct, -in the face of this republican and revolutionary spirit which it is lamentable to see so prevalent in the present day, -we cannot, as good subjects and as sound Protestants, wish success to any scheme which would go to destroy the bond, whatever it be, that binds together so large a portion of the warm-hearted defenders of our Church and Queen, as the Orange Institution. We know not whether their rules and regulations are precisely those that are best calculated to effect the end which is proposed; we are not prepared to say whether all the machinery of the system is that which most harmoniously and successfully brings about the result which, in this association, is designed to be produced. Perhaps it is, in many particulars, susceptible of improvement; or rather it may be, that the fundamental principles of the institution are not always fairly carried out in the practice of its members. We are aware that the Orange Society is meant to be a religious one,—that it is, constitutionally, based upon a Christian foundation,-and that, therefore, its members must be chargeable with an inconsistency most detrimental to the cause which they profess to maintain, if they do not manifest, in their pri vate demeanour as well as in their public conduct, the working of that religious influence by which the whole machinery of their system is believed to be pervaded.

An Orangeman, then, must be a traitor to his own most solemnly avowed principles, if he be a transgressor of the laws or recreant to the Protestant faith. And yet it may be true that many,—with undeniable senti-ments of loyalty,—are induced to become members of that Society chiefly from the excitement and animal enjoyment often mixed up with such associations; and that it is more the hilarity of their meetings than either love of country or respect for the Reformed religion, which prompts to a zealous maintenance of the Institution itself. No doubt, in the admitted infirmity of hu-We know, indeed, that too much cause, from personal desire to supply the obvious defect as respects the Na-In other words, O'Connell must be propitiated, and the misdemeanor, is often afforded for the prejudice which tional Protestant Establishment. But we shall better of meekness and gentleness, such as our blessed religion | the Colonies ought to be doubled at least. The Bishop prescribes, in their conduct towards other professed of Calcutta has recently stated his opinion that his own Christians,-towards the members especially of that overgrown Diocese ought to be divided into three. Ceyposed. A hatred of error, we need scarcely tell them, justifies not a hostility to those who may, from causes for a few days, is now likely to be deprived of even these way to reclaim them is not by insult or violence, but by the manifestation of a gentle and Christian behaviour.

It is, too, an inconsistency in many Orangemen, which we have been constrained to witness with peculiar pain, that while, in correspondence with the religious fabric of sively by the first order of the ministry. their Society, they desire the annual commemoration of the victory of the Boyne to be accompanied with religious exercises, and while, on that day, they appear eager tlements at Adelaide, at a distance of 1200 miles from de enough to enter the courts of the Lord's house, it seems, prosecute the work of degradation; a specimen of these in too many instances, to be a zeal not so much for the land, and New Zealand, which can be reached only after insults is thus described by Charlotte Elizabeth, in her sanctuary as for the excitement of the procession and for a long voyage! the festivities which follow. It has been frequently observed that, in many communities, Orangemen are not that principle, in their hearts and lives, which, by an an- land, and considerably more difficult to traverse. nual exhibition of Protestant zeal, they outwardly manigion, by attending their parish church, they are more Guiana. frequently to be found in the ranks of those worshippers who avowedly are hostile to that essential part of the great fabric of our monarchical constitution, which, we

believe, Orangemen are sworn to defend. and inconsistencies, it is not from any condemnation of the system by which they profess to be guided; for these, we are persuaded, would speedily disappear, if that system were faithfully carried out, and the duty of supervision and direction competently and vigorously fulfilled. And Orangemen can have no hesitation in believing that, in making these remarks and offering this advice, we are actuated by the purest and most friendly motives,-to induce them, indeed, to respect their own system more, and not cause it to be brought into disrepute and suspicion by inconsistent irregularities. Thus watchful and gion,-a comfort to themselves and a blessing to their country,—with an influence that will grow and spread, zealous co-operation of all its members." until there shall be no need of their distinctive name and society, but when, in every land, all shall be known under

this and our parent land,—to subvert the principle of Church and State,—and even to restore the lost ascendancy of Popery? If this be so, it becomes the advocates

this and our parent land,—to subvert the principle of Episcopal supervision instance of the fearless exercise of Episcopal supervision but to the few who were assembled,—reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. Using the progress of the French reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. Using the progress of the French reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. Using the progress of the French reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. Using the progress of the French reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. Using the progress of the French reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. Using the progress of the French reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. Using the progress of the French reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. Using the progress of the French reduced, from these and authority, in the deprivation of the kingdom, and form a republican government. The progress of the French reduced, from these and authority is a subject to the kingdom, and form a republican government. The progress of the French reduced, from these and authority is a subject to the kingdom, and form a republican government. The progress of the French reduced, from these and authority is a subject to the few who were assembled. The progress of the French reduced, from the kingdom, and from the kingdom, and form a republican government. The progress of the French reduced, from the prog

ment, is so characteristic of the firm yet paternal sentiments of a Father of the Church, that we cannot withhold it from our readers:-

"My Rev. Brethren,-Having now for nearly fifty years, as Bishop of Carlisle and Archbishop of this province, held a high and most responsible station in the Church—a station which duties no less important than solemn are inseparably attached—it might be expected that, in the course long a period, occasions would sometimes arise, when in the faithful and conscientious discharge of my corrective authofeelings of a very painful nature. Such, in fact, has before been the case, but in no former instance have those feelings been so painfully and so acately excited as in the present truly afflicting one, and nothing but the strongest sense of the paramount duty I owe to the Church in general, and to the church of York in particular, could induce me to sign the sentence, which has now been submitted to me by my learned Commissary for my approbation. But after a very attentive and careful perusal of the evidence on which the sentence is grounded, I find it unhappily such as to leave no doubt that Simony has been committed in its most aggravated form, and that the Dean of York has been guilty of one of the greatest ecclesiastical offences; that he has been in the practice of disposing of his clerical patronage, not for the purposes for which it was entrusted to him, but for ducre, putting out of the question every consideration of the fitness of the individual whom he has nominated as patron, and instituted as Ordinary, for the cure of souls. Criminality of this kind, than which the canon law scarcely knows any greater, established by legal and convincing proof against so high a dignitary of the Church, has appeared to me, after mature and most anxious consideration, to demand a sentence which shall prevent a repetition of such practices mark in the strongest manner the sense which the Church entertains of them, and remove the dangerous effect of so ill an example. The Dean has neither met the charge nor shown the smallest compunction for the offence; but, on the contrary, in his letters to the Chapter Clerk, in October last, declared (and has recently repeated the declaration), 'that if he had a hundred livings he would sell them all.' In such a case I feel that leniency would be misplaced, or, rather indeed, that it has been rendered impossible; and therefore, under a deep sense of the responsibility of my episcopal office, I consider it to be my bounden duty to pronounce the sentence of deprivation upon him from the dignity and privileges of the deanery of York.

This is a proceeding which naturally creates a good deal of sensation in England; but it is one which must be almost exclusively on the side of Ecclesiastical order and Christian propriety. These honest vindications of our venerated Establishment from the abuses engendered more from the infirmities and evil passions of men than from real defects in the system, must go far towards silencing the often causeless clamour against it, and ensuring its own efficiency.

We perceive by the Ecclesiastical Gazette of April 13, that the Rev. H. C. Terrot, Dean of the Diocese of Edinburgh, has been elected Bishop of the same, in the room of its lamented Diocesan lately deceased. We had the gratification of attending the chapel of Mr. Terrot in Edinburgh some years ago, and can bear our humble testimony to his abilities as a Divine, as well as to the high estimation in which he was held by the Episcopal portion of the inhabitants of that beautiful city.-Mr. Terrot, we understand, is a near relative of the Rev. S. S. Wood, Rector of Three Rivers, in the Diocese of Quebec.

It gives us great pleasure to learn from the Ecclesiastical Gazette, that the subject of erecting and endowing additional Colonial Bishoprics, is by no means lost sight of in England. In order more effectually to awaken public attention to that important object, a public meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the Church has been called by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This was to have been held on the 27th of April, so that we may expect very soon to be informed of its result.-The inadequacy of the episcopal supervision actually existing to the great and growing spiritual wants of the Colonies. is very apparent; and the rapid spread in England, of late years, of sound Church principles, causes the public mind to be much more alive than formerly to the importance of the subject. The fact, too, that while in the British Colonies there are twenty-three Bishops of the express this want of the Church in the words of the Ecclesiastical Gazette:-"The number of our Bishops in lon calls for a Bishop of its own. The Cape of Good Hope, where formerly Bishops proceeding to India landed journey to our Eastern empire; so that unless a Bishop be consecrated specially for that province, our fellowcountrymen residing there will be debarred from the advantage of those offices which are administered exclu-

"Again, what can be more anomalous than the present extent of the diocese of Australia, comprising the set-Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, itself half as large as Eng-

"If we turn from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, we find the Bishop of Nova Scotia (notwithstan-

"We have a single Bishop for the whole of the Bri-

"Lastly, we have Clergymen and congregations settled not only in the British possessions, but in almost every place in the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, and many thousands of soldiers and sailors serving at While, however, we mention these practical defects Gibraltar, Malta, in the Ionian Isles, and in the navy or merchant service. These, though the great majority are members of the Church, are deprived of the advantages of Episcopal superintendence, and shut out from the enjoyment of Episcopal ordinances. There is no Bishop to confirm their children, to consecrate their churches, or generally to set in order the things that are wanting in every city. Nor is there at the present moment, when our intercourse with the Eastern Churches has been renewed, and when such an increasing interest is felt in their welfare, any Bishop of our Church to hold authorized communication with them in the whole consistent as individuals, while they are undeniably loyal of the Levant. It is to remedy this anomalous state of and true-hearted as a body, they will constitute a real things, so disgraceful to our Church and nation, that the bulwark to the Church and the Throne, -a real barrier meeting has been called for the 27th of the present against the waves of sedition, infidelity, and false reli- month at Willis's rooms. Surely so great a work, commenced by the heads of the Church, well deserves the

The MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION held their and Thursday the 13th instant. Several of the brethren were unavoidably absent from circumstances of domestic We observe, from our late English papers, a striking affliction, which produced a strong expression of sympa-

earth, and the other elements betwixt them, one higher than and supporters of those principles to be upon the alert, on account of simoniacal practices. The address of the and satisfaction. The theological discussions pursued, aged prelate to the Chapter, after hearing their judg- always serve to burnish, and preserve in readiness for the contest, that spiritual armour in which the Christian combatant, surrounded as he is by complicated difficulties, is required to be encased; and these opportunities of exchanging opinions upon practical and parochial duties, must necessarily serve to qualify for their more effectual discharge.

The usual services were held in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen at the close of the private exercises of each day: on the former, an elaborate discourse was preached on the 25th Article of the Church by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, from 1 Cor. ii. 6, 7; and on the latter, a sermon embracing many prominent points of practical duty, was delivered by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright from Romans x. 17, "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."

At the time of Divine Service on the second day, the Association were gratified by the arrival of the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, the newly appointed Missionary at the Isle of Tanti, opposite the village of Bath; and we were rejoiced to hear this reverend brother express his high satisfaction with the country, and speak encouragingly of his prospects in his new sphere of duty.

The following authorized copies of the Prayer for the Governor-General, and the Prayer to be used during the Session of the Legislature, are published for the guidance of the Clergy and Congregations of the Established Church of England, in the diocese of Toronto:-

PRAYER FOR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, TO BE READ AT MORNING AND EVENING SERVICES, AFTER THE PRAYERS FOR THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Almighty God, from whom all power is derived, we humbly seech Thee to bless Thy servant, the Governor-General of this Province. Grant that he may use the sword which our Sovereign Lady the Queen hath committed into his hand, with justice and mercy, according to Thy blessed will for the protection of this people, and the true religion esta-blished amongst us. Enlighten him with Thy grace, preserve him by Thy Providence, and encompass him with Thy favour. Bless, we beseech Thee, the whole Council; direct their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Church, the honour of her sacred Majesty, and the safety and welfare of this Province. And this humbly beg in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ, our only Redeemer and Saviour. Amen.

Immediately before the General Thanksgiving, shall be used at Morning and Evening Service, the following Prayer during the Session of the Legislature:-

Most Gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and her Majesty's other dominions in general, so especially for this Province, and herein more particularly for the Governor-General, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly in their legislative capacity at this time assembled: that Thou wouldest be pleased to direct and prosper all their sultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Church, the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sove reign, and her dominions; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These, and all other necessaries, for them, for us, and Thy whole Church, we humbly beg in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church. THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

Woodstock, District of Brock, April 21st, 1841.

SIR:—A portion of the Upper Canadian press, professing what the cant of the age calls liberal, but which, in truth, are free-thinking and republican principles, have been, for their attacks upon the ORANGE INSTITUTION; and, in accordance with their usual practice, with the aid of outrages of their own provocation, and falsehoods of the most malignant and unfounded character, of their own fabrication—these confidently and rejoicingly hope they have made out a cas to call for legislative measures, to crush that formidable and tried power, which they hate, because they fear-knowing and feeling that, humanly speaking, it is the last barrier left us to resist and defeat the machinations of our three-fold enemy-Popery, Infidelity, and Republicanism-which madly majority must be ensured, or else the reins of power, with the vast privilege of patronage, must drop from their hands. But in this career the bark of Cerberus is In the front of this dark band, stands the Toronto "Mirror. supported by the "Examiner" and "Colonist." The first-named of these journals, on the 15th of February last, contained no less than three furious articles against Orangeism and Orangemen, manifestly designed to assist the radical movement and interests, in prospect of the then approaching elections. The first of them was headed, "Ireland—an Orange which had just as much to do with Orangeism as it had with Popery—it appearing, from the coroner's inquest, to have been an homicide, arising altogether out of a dispute respecting some property claimed by adverse parties, under conflicting wills, made by the testator at different times.— The second alleged to be, "A sketch of the oaths, ceremonies. &c. of Orangemen, as received from a gentlemen from the North of Ireland—a Protestant, and once Master of three Lodges, but who withdrew from the order in 1797, because the forms and ceremonies were a commingling of sacred and profane thin of prayers and songs of praises to King William the Thirdand now a very highly valued and respectable citizen of the United States." And the third professed to give a history of the origin and design of the Orange system.—Sir, it is no part of my purpose, in addressing you, either to admit or deny the accuracy of the "Sketch" furnished, upon the veracity of this quondam Orangeman from the North of reland, whose qualmish conscience, according to the Mirror's shewing, loathed the "Boyne water" and "glorious memory," but found no difficulty in gulping and digesting perjury; and, verily, I do not envy the United States in its sir, I have lived too long in Ireland to be ignorant of the stratagems employed by Jesuits to obtain an end. There is o dishonest or dishonourable act-no device in the black catalogue of human cunning and turpitude to which they will not resort, (for with them the end justifies the means there at all; and in not a few instances, instead of evin-cing a consistent love and respect for the National reli-

to accomplish the grand and sole object for which they exist, namely, the total extinguishment of the Church of Engontrolled power which was once wielded by that unholy and worthless fraternity, over the minds and liberty and life of christendom. Woe to the world, should it again become its master! Then, indeed, will the nations be scourged for their neglect and abuse of the many inestimable blessings and privileges, both civil, intellectual, and religious, which, by the good Providence of God, the reformation introduced. Faithful to the creed, and imbued with the spirit of Loyola, the Mirror labours if, by any means, he can assist in restor ing the fallen greatness of anti-christian and persecuting Rome. Fraud, falsehood, and slander, in the absence of thumb-screws and fagots, are the weapons of his warfare; and, in perfect harmony with those principles, have its pages been graced with the articles to which I have alluded.— Permit me, therefore, Sir, to lay before the Canadian public through your journal, a true version of the causes which led to the Orange Institution in Ireland, in contradiction of the false statement, published by the Mirror, ("for the information of all public journals that are opposed to Orangeism in British North America,") upon the authority of "Taylor," a writer whose veracity is of too questionable a character to entitle him to the smallest share of respect or credit, even upon ubjects of the most trivial nature; and although my narrative may unavoidably occupy more space than is generally allowed to any particular subject in the columns of a newspaper, I trust, nevertheless, that you will consider its importance both a sufficient apology for its length, and inducement

The societies of *United Irishmen*, says an able writer, it is known as an historical fact, were first instituted in the North of Ireland, by the Presbyterians, about the year 1791. Their professed object was to obtain parliamentary reform, and ocieties had been at first, in a short space of time they were very well disposed to imitate the example of France, separate Ireland from Great Britain,—subvert the established Constitution of the kingdom, and form a republican govern-

the public addresses of the citizens of Belfast to the National Assembly. Those societies exerted the most unwearied diligence in gaining over persons of activity and talent throughout the kingdom, and in preparing the public mind, by their publications, for the execution of their future purposes. In the summer of 1796, they solicited and were romised French assistance; at which time there were in Ulster 100,000 organized men, well provided with arms and ammunition, and only waiting for the arrival of foreign aid to take the field. At this time, while the North was preparing for rebellion, the South was loyally attached to the government; for the conspiracy was confined to Ulster and the metropolis. The leaders, desirous of strengthening their cause, and apprehensive that the French might be deterred disposition manifested throughout Munster and Connaught, determined to direct all their energies to the propagation of their doctrines in those Provinces, which had hitherto been but very partially infected. By what magic, then, was the South so suddenly and so completely allured into the conspiracy? Was it the cry of parliamentary reform and catholic emancipation, which in the North had been employed with such good effect, to cloak the real designs of the con-spirators? The evidence furnished by the reports of the committees of secrecy" of both houses of parliament, will solve this important question:-

"In order to engage the peasantry, in the southern counties, the more eagerly in their cause," says the report of the House of Commons, "the United Irishmen found it expedient, in urging their general principles, to dwell with peculiar energy on the supposed oppressiveness of tithes, (which had been the pretext for the old Whiteboy insurrections,) and with a view to excite the resentment of the catholic, and to turn that resentment to the purposes of the party, fabricated and false tests were represented as having been taken to exterminate catholics, and were industriously disseminated by the *emissaries* of treason, throughout the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught. Reports were frequently circulated among the ignorant of the catholic persuasion, that large bodies of men were coming to put them to death. This fabrication, however extravagant and absurd, was one among the many wicked means by which the deluded peasantry were engaged the more readily in the trease And, says the report of the secret committee of the House of Lords, "It appeared distinctly to your committee, that the stale pretexts of parliamentary reform, and catholic emancipation, were found ineffectual for the seduction of the people of those provinces, and therefore the emissaries of treason, who had undertaken it, in order to prevail with them to adopt the system of organization, first represented that it was necessary in their own defence, as their protes-tant fellow-subjects had entered into a solemn league and covenant to destroy them,—having sworn to wade up to their knees in Popish blood. The people were next taught to believe that their organization would lead to the extinction of tithes, and to a distribution of property. Under the influence of those false, wicked, and artful suggestions, the organization was gradually extended through the other three provinces, and the measures thus adopted completely succeeded in detaching the minds of the lower classes from their usual habits and pursuits, insomuch that in the course of the autumn and winter of 1797, the peasantry of the Mid-land and Southern counties were sworn, and ripe for insur-

From these authentic documents, it is evident that the basest frauds and falsehoods were too successfully practised to poison the minds of the Roman catholic peasantry against protestant countrymen, i.e., against the members of the Church of England more particularly. These wicked arts and lies had already succeeded in organizing the entire of the catholic population in the North, and the consequence was, continual hostile and rancorous collision between them and the rural protestants, wherever they met, whether in town or country, fair or market. It is but right, however, to state, that the Presbyterian North, which at the first had been so active in endeavouring to effect a revolution, soon saw the full extent of their error. The termination of the French revolution in a military despotism, and the religious character which the rebellion assumed in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, clearly exhibiting a de-termination on the part of the Romanists to destroy Protestantism, root and branch out of the land-to establish Popery in all its pristine power and haughtiness on its ruins, and to seize upon all Protestant property, and the acts of savage cruelty which they perpetrated upon unoffending and defenceless Protestants of all sexes and ages, re-enacting the bloody scenes of 1641, all contributed to open their eyes to a view of sober and rational liberty, and to the unchanged and unchangeable nature of Popery. Afterwards, in the hour of need, the Presbyterians of the North boldly stood forward to defend their King and country, her altars and institutions, as men resolved to do or die; and, at this day, Protestant Ulster is, under Providence, the strong arm and

Frotestant Uster is, inder Trovidence, the strong arm and safeguard of Protestant Ireland.

From the years 1791 and 1795, it may easily be imagined that little or no good will subsisted between the Popish and Protestant population of the North. The former were, at this period, known by the name of "Defenders." They had objects unknown to, and distinct from the conspiracy which they had at first been initiated, and separate laws and leaders of their own choice. The false and wicked represent leaders of their own choice. The flate and the Protestants to murder them by wholesale, or drive them out of the countries the most of the countries the state of the countries that the countries of their own countries that the countries that the countries of their own countries that the countries of their own countries that the countries of their own choice. try, produced an effect different from that designed by the United Irishmen of 1791: an imperium in imperio was established among them; and thus, while the Popish traitors seemed to act in concert and cordiality with the revolutionary party, they were, in fact, working out their own ends, under the advice and direction of a power which is too prudent to appear in the field, until success appears to be certain; and, as their numbers increased, and good news from the South reached them through their emissaries, they waxed bolder and fiercer, and became daily more insolent and aggressive "Those men who are called Defenders," says Woulfe Tone, "are completely organized on a military plan, divided as cording to their several districts, and officered by persons chosen by themselves. The principle of their union, is implicit obedience to the orders of those whom they have elected for their generals, and whose object is the emancipation of their country, the subversion of English usurpation and the bettering the condition of the wretched peasantry of Ireland; and the oath of their union asserts, will be faithful to the united nations of France and Ireland. Such were the Defenders, and composed on the same incontrovertible authority, of catholics only.
"In June, 1795," Mr. Tone further states, "their organi-

zation embraced the entire Roman Catholic peasantry of Ulster, Leinster, and Connaught." About the same time, owing to arrangements devised towards the end of the previous May, the leaders were enabled to ascertain the numbers at their disposal; and in July, at the Fair of Loughgall, in the County Armagh, the "Defenders" com-menced offensive operations. In the morning of that day, large bodies of strangers were observed entering the town many of them were seen, during the day, penetrating and passing through the groups occupied in traffic, taking but little interest in the business of the market, but, as was afterwards conjectured, testing, by signs and questions, who was of their party. On a sudden, the Protestants found themselves furiously assailed; and, after making faint resistance and suffering dreadfully, were driven out of the Fair. They rallied, however, and after hard fighting, remained at night in possession of the town. From that day, until the 21st of September, the country was at the mercy of an ungovernable mob. The "Defenders," foiled in their open attempt, returned to their ordinary practice of more guarded atrocities. Protestants, if found alone, were beaten or killed; their houses were attacked at night, and, if not well secured, were plundered; and night and day, they were subjected to a most galling and distressing espionage.—
About the middle of the month, it was discovered that the 'Defenders" were encamped,—that they had congregated some thousands, it was said, in numbers,—and that they had drawn a trench, constituting a sort of fortification, around them. The name of the place where they had encamped is Annaghmore, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of a village called "The Diamond." The town-land, upon which the camp was pitched, was inhabited exclusively by Roman Catholics. The animosity of the opposite party had taken so decided a turn, that the "Defenders" remained under arms for three successive days, challenging their opponents to fight it out in the field; for such Protestants—who were styled "Peep-of-day-boys"—as were in the neighbourhood, collected and sheltered themselves on eminences, from which the fortifications of their enemies were commanded, and during two successive days and nights an intermitting fire of musketry was kept up by the misguided and misgoverned belligerents.

So far the battle lay between two parties, - one consisting of sworn traitors, the other of loyal men compelled in selfdefence to hostile resistance. The time, however, was at hand when men of a different character and station were to take a share in the conflict. As peaceful, but resolute, Protestants stood together within hearing of the sounds of war, comparing and commenting on the rumours, which were thickly and rapidly scattered over the country, they asked each other,—Was it right that they should leave the few, among whom they had friends, to continue the combat

of such conferences was what might have been expected.—

Volunteers from various parts of the country hastened to the fight, and the challengers felt that they could not long maintain their position. The dangers sure to result from the continuance of a strife, which must speedily bring into maintain their position. The dangers sure to result from the continuance of a strife, which must speedily bring into action the entire population of the country, became manifest, and efforts were made, by persons of influence on both sides, to procure a suspension of hostilities. A meeting was accordingly obtained in a house in the "Diamond;" the Rev. Mr. Treaner, a Roman Catholic Priest, appeared on the one side; Mr. Atkinson, of Crow-hill, a gentleman as remarkable for personal strength and courage as for other qualities which ensure popular esteem, answered on behalf of the other. And a deed, imitating all proper forms of law, was framed, binding the Priest and the Protestant gentleman as sureties for the respective parties, in a penalty of £50, that peace should be kept strictly on both sides, for a period at least long enough to promise a tranquil winter. The truce was proclaimed, and the opposite The truce was proclaimed, and the opposing parties began to disperse. As Mr. Atkinson rode homewards from this work of peace and mercy, he was way-laid and fired upon; he escaped unhurt, and said with his ordinary composure, to some Protestants whom he met a few moments after this treacherous and ungrateful attack upon his life, "The truce is proclaimed, boys, but you'll do well, some of you, to keep for a while within call."

This treaty, however, was but a ruse practised to gain time, obtain expected succour, and ensure the success of a renewed attack. Rumours were spread among the Protestants that parties of "Defenders" were on their march from the adjacent counties, and were coming with the most determined purpose of destruction, well armed, and in considerable numbers. Some Protestants went forward, hoping, that by occupying one or two important passes, they could hold them in check. Owing to this, the village of "The Diamond" was left unprotected, when an unexpected attack was made upon it. The parties who had taken possession of the passes did not know how they had been duped, until fugitives from "The Diamond" summoned

them back to its defence. One, and the most violent of the parties which came to the breaking of the treaty, was from the South: they were distinguished by a uniform of white jackets, and were called, from the dress, "Bawning Boys;" a corruption of "Boughilee Bawn," or "White Boys." This party was most conspictious for its zeal, and most truculent in its menaces. "We'll spare," was their cry, "neither the grey head nor the white. No pity for the infant, or the old! No pity for the infant, or the old! No DEATH OF THE OLDEST SERVANT IN THE ROYAL HOUSE-pity for hold or heave! Showship in the control of the control o pity for body or beast! Slaughter and wrecking for every

thing English"-[i. e. Protestant.] Such were the cries and the purposes with which the "Defenders," strengthened and rendered furious by their auxiliaries, attacked the village and the house, where they The day on which this celebrated battle of "The Diamond" was fought is handed down to the remembrance of posterity by the name of "Running Monday,"-from all ts of the country crowds hastened to the stormed village On this eventful day, Protestants gave proof that they felt their own best interests at stake, and left their menaced homes, with arms in their hands, under the strong conviction that a war of extermination had commenced against them, and that they must either go to meet the enemy or abandon their possessions. The result of the struggle was long uncertain. As the dangers increased one after another, the gentry appeared among their sore-pressed Protestant brethren, and revived their courage. The names of many gentlemen of high birth and noble fortune could be menfrom their guarded homes, to make at the "Diamond" their first essay of manhood, and who have never since deserted the

good cause, to which, in that hour of peril, they so early and gallantly devoted themselves. The "Defenders" were far better supplied with ammuni-

tion than the Protestants, and it was their evident policy to prolong the combat at a distance, until the fire of the opposing party became silent. Symptoms at length were discerned that ammunition was getting scarce, and the courage of the enemy was proportionally excited. Doubt and apprehensions were beginning to spread through the ranks of the less numerous and worse supplied Protestants, and a dread that every thing was lost, if their great want remained long unprovided. Late in the afternoon, two gentlemen were seen riding at a fiery pace, their horses covered with foam, into the little village of Moy, and halting at the door of the only house where gun-powder was vended. The door was open when they reined in their panting horses; before they had sprung to the ground, it was closed and barred. "Knock you," said one of them, "I go for the key." There was a forge near the shop, and the smith at the door: "Hand me your heaviest sledge," said the gentleman, and, armed with this ponderous implement, he struck two blows, such as, it is said, there was but one man beside him in the district capable of delivering. To such ungentle constraint the door soon yielded, and after supplying themselves abundantly with the material of war, and throwing ample payment for the powder and the burglary on the counter, they turned their foaming steeds towards the battle-

with a sudden and startling cheer: it was raised for the two riders from Moy, and was repeated when a few score firelocks had been charged. And as the "Defenders" still, though somewhat less spiritedly than at first, marched up towards the "Diamond," a party of the Protestants shouldered heavy and fatally directed discharge decided the battle: it

an officer was sent up to them, to give notice that the King's troops were at hand, and to deliver the customary orders. Tell your commander," said one of the combatants, "that he came too late to stop the fight." "And you may tell him, forbye," said another, "that although we know nothing

of discipline, we can shoot straight!"

Thus ended the celebrated battle of the "Diamond."— The disorders by which it was preceded, were contests between an organized multitude, who designed the exter-mination of Protestants, the seizing of their property, and the re-establishment of Popery, on the one side; and loyal men and Protestants on the other, who were compelled to seek in their own resolution that protection which the law did not, or could not, afford them.

Out of the circumstances of this memorable battle THE Association of Orangemen had its rise. Seeing the benefits to be derived from a strong bond of union, cemented by religion, the Protestants formed themselves into a society throughout Ireland, for mutual defence, and assumed the name of Orangemen, in honour of their great deliverer from Popery in 1688,—King William the Third, of glorious and immortal memory. Scarcely were they well organized, when the Irish Rebellion of 1798 burst forth; and then did appear the wisdom of the step they had taken. They proved appear the wisdom of the step they had taken. themselves the bond of union, as they will ever do, between England and Ireland; and, under Providence, the saviours

of their country from the united assaults of Popery.

I understand, Sir, one of the proprietors of the *Mirror* is an Irish Roman Catholic and an Ulster man. If so, he well knows that the foregoing account of the rise of the Orange But his object, in the publication to which I have referred, was to slander and excite prejudice against the Institution, and rancorous feeling against the persons of its members, in the minds of ignorant and illdisposed persons, and consequently truth must be suppressed and falsehood substituted.

The Orange Institution has its prototype in the year 1745,—an association originated at that period among loyal Protestants in Yorkshire, and from causes quite analogous with those which justify an Orange Institution in the present day. In 1745, the loyal associates declared their object to be,—the support of the Protestant dynasty and constitution against the conspirators, who then sought to overthrow the religion and liberties of the realm. They attached their religion and liberties of the realm. names to a document, which even the Archbishop of York subscribed. Neither was this prototype of the Orange Institution the first of its species; for in 1696, a parliamentary bill was passed encouraging a general association of loyal men, for counteracting "a horrid and detestable conspiracy, formed and carried on by Papists, wicked and traitorous persons, to exterminate Protestantism

and restore Popery. The Orange Institution is exclusively a Protestant association, from necessity, and this necessity is sufficiently obvious from the unrelenting hatred and treachery of Rome towards Protestantism and Protestants. It is a voluntary society,—every member belonging to it only so long as he pleases, and none admitted until he has been made fully acquainted with its principles and obligations. It is a moral contract perfectly defined, -viz: the support of social order, subservience to the constitution, and a firm resolution to maintain those blessings in Church and State, which the glorious revolution of 1688 has secured to us. The Mirror knows, that while the Orange Institution exists and flourishes in Ireland, as it does at this day, the "Repeal of the Union," or in other words, "Separation from England," is a miserable

of such conferences was what might have been expected. | delusion, designed only to keep alive agitation, and fill the North America, and continues faithful to its avowed and recorded principles, but especially in the Upper Province, although our present rulers may strike many a heavy blow at it, and legislate to the great discouragement of Protestantism, while they cherish and conciliate Popery (as though it were not a cunningly devised fable, but the religion of the Bible) and its unholy allies, heretics and republicans,—there is a mighty moral power in this standard institution that will check its efforts and paralyze its energies,—albeit its association with the Examiner and British Colonist,—and contend every inch of ground with the unholy coalition, until one or the other party falls to rise no more.

I am, Sir. Your obedient servant, FAUCON.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE BRITANNIA

The True Scotsman newspaper, one of the organs of the Chartists, was discontinued on Saturday last. In announcing its end the editor stated it as a known fact that no Chartist newspaper

ublished in Scotland was paying.

THE SOCIALISTS.—The body of these worthies established at Queenwood, near Broughton, Hants, appear to be cartailing their farm establishment; a portion of their live and dead stock having been offered for sale by auction, on Monday last. A gloom was thrown over the proceedings of the day, by the sudden death of one of the members of this unhallowed community—the individual who acted as bailiff of the farm having dropped down dead, while in the act of getting over a stile, shortly before the sale commenced.

Lord Listowel, the nominee of the Treasury, and the employer Doctor Webster in bribing the electors of St. Alban's, retains by the vote of the committee sworn to try the merits of his election, the seat to which he was so unconstitutionally recom-mended—and which he has bought by the grossest and most

DEATH OF THE OLDEST SERVANT IN THE ROYAL HOUSE-HOLD.—"Old Paul Presto," who had been connected man and boy with the Queen's hunting establishment at Ascot for upwards of seventy years, died of old age at his domicile, at the kennel, on the morning of Wednesday last. He was a man well known to, and respected by, every one who has hunted with her Majesty's stag hounds during the last half century. Although he had attained "the good old age" of upwards of four score years and ten, nearly the whole of which were spent in the midst of the hounds, he retained his health and faculties until within a few days of his death. He formerly filled the situation of feeder; but some years since, in consequence of his lengthened services and great age, he was permitted to retire from all active duty, upon his full allowance, and a comfortable little house and attendants were provided for him by the then Sovereign, close to the kennel, in order that he might still be in the immediate neighbourhood of his favourite spot, and be entertained in his declining years with the "sweet voices" of the hounds. His hair was snow white, and his head, from its expressive and patriarchal appearance, would have

been a fine study for an artist. FLOGGING.—The Earl of Cardigan cannot allow the public to forget him for an instant. On Sunday last, the 11th Hussars were marched into the Riding-school for divine service. Prayers were read, and a sermon was preached. On the conclusion of divine service the trumpet major was ordered to make things ready for corporeal punishment; and in this Riding-school, and on a Sunday, where, not an hour before, the whole regiment was engaged in prayer, private Rodgers was tied up, and flogged, receiving one hundred lashes.—Morning Chronicle.

BURNING OF THE CAROLINE. The following statements were made before Sir John Cowan, one of the London magistrates, by a young coloured man named

Dixon, who had applied for assistance, being in distress.

Dixon, who is a young man of colour, and about 24 or 25 years of age, applied on the previous day to ascertain by what means he could obtain his clothes, which were in pledge, so that he could return to America, he having been offered a passage in the Philadelphia. He was requested to give his history, when he stated that he became a volunteer in the British forces when the Canadian rebellion broke out; that he conveyed secret intelligence to Colonel Kirby, the commander of Fort Erie, of the plans of Mackenzie, and at the request of an exciseman of the name of Graham, assisted to cut out the Caroline; and knowing that she was engaged to convey stores, &c. for the rebels, he informed Col. Kirby

it, which led to her destruction. Sir John Cowan: Is that report correct?—Dixon, it is, sir. You say it is correct. Now, if that can be proved, I have no doubt but some good result will follow from it. Now, is there any person in England who can speak to your character?—I am not acquainted with any person in the country except Captain Paget. Now I want to ask you something more, which is of importance.
What do you know about the destruction of the Caroline?—At counter, they turned their foaming steeds towards the battle-field, and rode the race thither with unabated rapidity.

The "Defenders" had been encouraged, by the slackening fire of their opponents, to quit their fastness, and advance to a closer and more bloody encounter. They were welcomed the time she was engaged to convey stores and ammunition to the rebels I was at Buffalo, and thus became acquainted with the proceedings of Mackenzie, and the intention to convey b

the Caroline assistance to Navy Island. To whom did you give this information?—To Col. Kirby. You stated, on Thursday, that you were living at the time at the Eagle Tavern. How long did you live there, and how came their muskets and stept out to confront the foe. Their you to leave that place?—In the summer months I was steward heavy and fatally directed discharge decided the battle: it on board one of the boats which conveyed passengers to witness checked the "Defenders;" and before the second volley was fired, they were rapidly running away.

About this time, the military from the fort of Charlemont and joined the British, and remained with them until the followers. When the rebellion broke out I volunteered made their appearance. They consisted of some companies of "Invalids," and were supported by two pieces of artillery. Some Protestants were on the hill when the army approached:

ing summer, when the regular troops came over, and I was then discharged. This was at the request of Thomas Butler, Esq., who is the proprietor of Butler's Barracks, and also a magistrate.— This gentleman was acquainted with my father, who, at one period of his life, was extremely well to do. Mr. Garrell, the barrack

naster, is very well acquainted with me. You have stated that you were employed on secret service? How did you manage to escape detection?-My communications vere all verbal, and when I crossed from the American to the Canadian frontier, I used to take a carpet-bag with me, and bring back small parcels of linen, this being a common occurrence, as the article is to be purchased so much cheaper on the English side than in America. Of course I never communicated to any person that I had interviews with Col. Kirby.

Do you think, after what you have stated, that you would be safe in going back to America? - I should think so, for the excite-

Do you know Col. McLeod?—I have seen him, but not to

speak to him. Is it considered by the American Government that he fired the Caroline?—I cannot say, for I was not present when she was fired; all that I did was to assist to put her out of the ice at Blackrock, when she was immediately despatched with volunteers and ammunition to Navy Island, and was about being sent off again

What was the Caroline employed in before she was taken up to convey volunteers and stores for the rebels?—She used to carry passengers from Buffalo to the Falls.

To whom did she belong?—She belonged to some Americans, but at the time she was conveying the stores she was in the possession of the rebels. Do you know if any body was on board of her at the time she

was burnt?—There were seven or eight persons on board, three of whom I knew—a Captain Applebee; F. E. Emminess, a runner at Buffalo; a man of colour of the name of Poney Johnson, a kind of stoker. All of the other persons effected their escape the only person killed was a boy, who was run through by one of the officers who boarded her.

Sir John Cowan: There is a great difference of opinion as to that subject, the American Government saying that several American citizens were killed.—They want to make out such was the case, but they could give no names of those killed. When the Caroline was boarded, it was an exceedingly dark night, and as the boarders got upon one side those on board went over on the other, with the exception of Johnson, who was too drunk to leave

the Caroline, and he begged his life, which was granted to him. Sir John Cowan: My opinion is, that it certainly would not e advisable for you to return to America, and I should think that you might be of some assistance to Government, at least I think they ought to hear what you have to state upon a subject has and still is exciting a great degree of interest between the two

In the course of the morning Col. Angelo came to the office, and observing that having seen the report of the case of Dixon in the papers, he wished to see him, when Dixon was introduced, and to a variety of questions returned exceedingly satisfactory answers. The gallant colonel subsequently had a private interview with Sir John Cowan respecting Dixon, which concluded by Colonel Angelo stating that as he was acquainted with Sir F. Head, the late Governor General of Canada, he would represent to him what Dixon had stated.

to him what Dioni had stated.

Sir John Cowan then gave some private orders to Kensey as regarded Dixon, who shortly afterward left the office.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANDIA. Private Correspondence of the Times.

Athens, March 27. It has been well known for months past, from various rumours,

number of Cretans resident in this country had secretly quitted the capital and other parts of Greece, in order to return to their native A few days ago we at last received direct, and in some degree circumstantial accounts of the occurrences that have taken place in the island, together with the proclamations addressed to the Cretans, &c. The facts of the whole affair are as follow:—The Christian inhabitants of the island have taken up arms in almost every part, formed themselves into bodies in the greatest order and regularity, and occupied strong positions. In their proclamation they declare that they have taken up arms, not in order to shed blood, but in order to give themselves a more sure position on which to enter into negotiations upon their undeniable right to possess a just and legal government, and at the same time to be insured against any violent coup de main from their detested governor, Mustapha Pacha. After a struggle of 10 years, during which more than 170,000 souls of the Christian population perished, the three great protecting Powers, they complain, instead of allowthe three great protecting Powers, they compain, instead of another ing them to form a part of the new Greek government, made them a present, as it were, in the most unaccountable way, to the Pacha of Egypt—a line of policy of which the Powers themselves had soon occasion to repent. They have been now again, they add, removed from this connection in order to be placed again under the domination, as bad if not worse, of the Sultan. Against this undeserved treatment they protest most energetically, appealing to their imprescriptible rights to the soil of their fathers, to their protestation of the 23d of November, 1830, and calling repeatedly protestation of the 23d of November, 1830, and calling repeatedly in the most pacific terms upon their Ottoman compartiots, the native Turkish Cretans, to combine with them in demanding a just and legal government, until they may see, by the example of "free Hellas," how happily parties of different religious creeds may live together under a good and just administration. This, by the way, is the only passage in the proclamation which appears to express any wish for a union with Greece. The sole and only means that they designate for the attainment of their and is that of rational contents of their and is that of rational contents and the state of that they designate for the attainment of their end is that of peti-tioning the three Christian protecting Powers, and entering into negociations with them. They declare, however, most decidedly that they will not lay down their arms until they shall have attained their ends, and that, if needs must, they will turn them against whosoever may attempt to putthem down. According to the latest accounts received here (of the 16th of March) a depu-According to tation of four Cretans had gone on loard an English frigate in order to have a conference with the Consuls of the Three Powers. When asked whether their object was to unite themselves with Greece, their answer was "No." When asked whether they desired to place themselves under the piotectorate of England, the answer was the same. When asked whether they wished to form a separate principality (a Turkish hospodarate), the reply was, "We had rather die one and all!" At last they gave the Consuls to understand that their desire was that the island should form an independent state. (Quer,—a republic?) It was agreed upon that their petition should le laid before the Three Powers; and the deputation, which the treacherous Pacha endeavoured to lay hands upon, was conducted back again to the insurgent camp under English protection. This is now the position of affairs, and nothing appears very clear, except that the Cretans do not venture to come out with their true end and aim openly and explicitly, but at all events England wil have the greatest influence upor the decision of the matter, since several British ships are lying off Suda, and the powerful fleet of that country is not far off. Porte in the meantime has seit off 2000 men to Crete; and it must soon be seen whether blood is to be shed, or whether everything will pass off peaceably. To the above details we may add, that the commander of the Brissh frigate, in the presence of the Consuls, earnestly and decidelly, and even in the name of the Queen of England, dissuaded the insurgents from continuing their enterprise.

UNITED STATES.

THE PRISIDENT.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE BRITISH CONSUL.-The investigation to-day, at the British consulate, was very thorough, and conducted with an evident deire, on all hands, to elicit the whole truth, but added very little to our previous amount of

The log-book of the Recovery was exhibited, in which, under date of March 28, (sea-time) is this entry:—
"Saw the hull of a large ship, dimasted, supposed to be a man-

The latitude was 41 degrees 40 minutes N.; the longitude 30 degrees 55 minutes W. The position of the Recovery, when the wreck was seen, was about 120 miles North of Corvo, one of the

The crew were called in and questioned, one by one. Robert Grant was at the wheel, on the 28th of March, at noon. captain was taking the sun and the mate was by. Heard the captain say he saw a wreck. Witness looked but could not see it. Four others, Robert Talbot, Joseph Gray, James Mackenzie and James McCurdy, the second mste, heard of the captain's eing a wreck, but saw nothing of it themselves.

Mackenzie saw bottles and pieces of bulwark, painted green,

ating past the barque; this was some days before the captain saw the wreck. McCurdy saw neither wreck nor fragments.

The mate, John Boland, saw bottles, some casks, and part of a mast, floating past the barque, a day of two before the 28th of Did not see the piece of mast very distinctly, as it had gone by before his attention was called to it; thought that it was painted white, but could not be certain.

When the captain told him of the week he went aloft, immeng of it. He made the entry in the og-book, by the directions of the captair.

The captain, Robert Bowman, saw a nast with cross-trees, but without a top, floating past the barque, some two days before the 28th of March. The barque was ther in longitude about 29 egrees 30 minutes. Supposed it to be the mast of some timber ssel that had been wrecked upon the Vestern Islands.

The wreck which he saw on the 28th of March appeared to be the hull of a 28 or 36 gun ship, as he judged from the size. Could see no masts—there was no signal or flag of any kind Saw the wreck broadside to, but had only a mo glimpse. Judged the distance from the barque to be about ten | Con. Damages at £10,000. There was nothing remarkable in the mate's not being able to

see the wreck from aloft. Sometimes an object at sea, owing to the state of the atmosphere, can be better seen from the deck than It is probable that at the moment when he saw the wreck, his

ressel was on the top of a wave, the set running high, and the wreck on the top of another, both at the same moment; a conjunction which might not happen again. In such a conjunc-tion an object would be visible at the moment, but not afterward.

The wreck was to windward and was standing on his course.—
If he had changed his course, the wind and drift of the current ing as they were, he would have got farther away from the wreck nstead of nearing it.

If there had been any body on the wreck they would have seen his masts long before he could have seen the hull, and would have hoisted signals of distress. This was the substance of the examination. The conclusion

leducible from it is that the only fact, leading to the belief that he wreck was the President, is the apparent size of the hull. The mast seen by the mate, if painted white, did not below the steamship. Neither did the piece of bulwark seen by Macken-zie, if painted green, as he states.

The masts of the President were indeed without tops, having ross-trees only, as was the case with the mast seen, but the case is the same with many other vessels. The floating mast probably belonged to some large barque that had been wrecked on the

There seems no cause for censure in Captain Bowman's not oing to the wreck. He saw it but for a moment-if he had tempted to make for it, his vessel being a slow sailer, and heavy aden, and the sea very high, there was very little probabilitydeed scarcely a possibility—of his reaching it, in the then state

vessels both going to and coming from this country, and scarcely a day would be likely to pass without one falling in with it. If it was the President, there is great room for belief that it reached one of the Western Islands, not very long after it was seen by Captain Bowman.

NEWFOUNDLAND

From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, 5th May. We have received Newfoundland papers to the 27th ult., by the Sandwich. On the preceding day his Excellency the Lieu-tenant Governor prorogued the Legislature—closing the Session with the following Speech :-

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: "As a Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed o enquire into the state of Newfoundland, before which Committee I shall have to appear; — I will on the present occasion confine myself to the expression of my regret that such a proceeding should have become indispensably necessary to the tranquillity and welfare of the Colony."

The General Assembly was then declared to be prorogued to the 10th May next. The usual Supplies were not granted-provision was made to defray the expense of Delegations to Her Majesty's Government, from the Council and House of Assembly.

An Address, it appears, was transmitted to Her Majesty, praying for the separation of the Executive from the Legislative Council-in answer to which Lord John Russell, under date of March that an insurrection in Crete was in preparation, and even that a 31, says, that he has received Her Majesty's commands to state ways" in gallant style, and, when safely arrived in her "native

Newfoundland, which must precede the subject of the establishment of an Executive Council in the consideration of Her Majesty's Council.'

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, May 8. MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY .- On Monday last, His Excellency Major Gen. Sir John Harvey left Government House, accompanied by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Lady Harvey, family and suite, to embark on board the Fredericton, steamer, for St. John, on his way to Halifax; where he will remain in command of the troops in these Provinces, until the arrival of his successor in the command, or he shall have received farther instructions from England.

The street from Government House to the place of embarkation, was lined by the remaining companies of the 36th Regt. and His Excellency was received by the Light Infantry company of that corps with the customary salute, the band playing the national anthem.

Most of the officers of Government, and a number of respectable phabitants of the place, were also assembled to receive His Excellency, and bid him farewell; of whom Sir John took an affectionate leave. Sir William Colebrooke accompanied him to the vessel, and on his return was saluted by the guard of honour. The steamer then left the wharf under a salute from the Royal Artillery, and the cheers of the assembled populace; and on his way down the river, Sir John received a parting salute from a detach-ment of the Provincial Artillery, which was stationed on the bank

The Fredericton arrived at Indian Town about 7 o'clock, where The Fredericton arrived at Indian Town about 7 o cates, where His Excellency was received with every demonstration of respect and esteem by the authorities of St. John, and a number of respectable inhabitants, who accompanied him into the city. On Tuesday a Levee was held at the St. John Hotel, which was numerously attended, when addresses were presented; and in the evening, His Excellency, family and suite, embarked on board of the steamer Maid of the Mist, and probably quitted forever a Province, which he found involved in anarchy and confusion only four years since, but which owing to His Excellency's mild and equitable rule, has settled down into a state of political tranquillity, happy and undisturbed, except by the expiring agonies of a prostrate

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY .- On Monday even MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY.—On Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, Major General Sir John Harvey arrived at Indian Town in the steamer Fredericton. Sir John was accompanied by Lady Harvey, Captain and Mrs. Tryon, Mr. Henry Harvey, R. N. Mr. Warwick Harvey, 36th Regt. and Brigade Major Nugent. A numerous and respectable body received Sir John on his arrival and escorted him to the city; among them we noticed his honour the Speaker, his worship the Mayor, the Recorder, the City Chamberlain, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and several others of high respectability. Sir John and suite immediately proceeded to the St. John Hotel, where apartments had been previously engaged. Yesterday at two o'clock Sir John held his farewell Levee, at the Yesterday at two o'clock Sir John held his farewell Levee, at the Long Room of the St. John Hotel, which was numerously attended. The venerable John Ward, Esq., the father of the city, presented the address from the City and County of St. John, which was read by M. H. Perley, Esq. Sir John replied in very excellent style, and with great feeling. Mr. Duncan, the President of the Mechanics' Institute presented the address from that body, which was read by Robertson Bayard, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary, and then the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Gagetown, presented an address from the clergy, magistrates and inhabitants of sented an address from the clergy, magistrates and inhabitants of that parish. We were informed that an address had been previously presented by his worship the Mayor, from the Common Council, and we can only regret that want of space alone prevents our giving these addresses and the several answers in full.

CANADA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HEALTH, - Montreal, Tuesday, May 18. - We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor-General continues steadily to improve, and is decidedly better since our last .- Montreal Gazette

From the Toronto Patriot.

We copy below from the Montreal Herald a short account of a melancholy trial in that city, the result of which has been a ver-dict of seven thousand five hundred Pounds against a proved adulterer. The damages are probably the largest ever given on this Continent for any similar offence. It is a painful task to allude to, much less to enter into the details of such an unhappy occur rence. Suffice it to say that the guilt of the parties was fully established, and a Special Jury marked their strong and righteous sense, as husbands, fathers, and brothers, of such foul turpitude by the exemplary damages above mentioned. Lord Erskine always wished and strove to make this a criminal offence—on the broad ground that the same God who sent forth from the clouds and thunders of Sinai the awful commandment "Thou shalt not kill," published to unborn generations the no less impressive order of the Divine Will, "Thou shalt not commit Adultery." Not merely on the actually guilty parties does the punishment fall—friends, relative to the punishment of the strength of th tives, and connections bitterly feel, and mourn the effect and reproach of the stain on morality, and down to the second and third generations the blush of shame may burn on the cheek of innocence, when chance or design mentions the name and recalls the dark recollection of the adulterer and the victim. Heavy damages are given as the only punishment on this side the grave to the guilty seducer. As compensation to the injured husband, mourning over his desolate fire-side, they are poor, poor requital. "Measure the damages by the offence?" indignantly asked Curran, "As well might we think of weighing the askes of the dead!"

The verdict of the Montreal Jury shall stand for ever a monument of the light in which a virtuous community regards the heartless destroyer of domestic happiness-the breaker of the social tie-the trampler on the commands of the living God.

Before Mr. Justice Gale, and a Special Jury. W. H. Harris, Esq., vs. E. E. David, Esq., -action for Crim.

The Plaintiff, Captain in the 24th Regiment,-Defendant, late Barrister-at-Law. and Major of the Montreal Cavalry. trial excited the greatest interest, and throughout the day the Court was crowded. Mr. Smith opened the case with one of the Mr. Smith opened the case with one of the most affecting and eloquent speeches we have ever heard, and when reading the letter left by the unfortunate wife of the Plaintiff to eaved husband on the night of her elopement, was so affected that the learned gentleman was hardly able to proceed. The case was most fully made out and the concealment of the interurse from the husband clearly proved, and although the Solicitor General endeavoured by a most able and ingenious defence to mitigate the amount of damages, the Jury (charged at some ength by the Honourable Judge and after an absence of about fifteen minutes) returned a verdict for the Plaintiff assessing the damages at £7,500 currency.

Counsel for Plaintiff-Messrs. Fisher and Smith, L. H. Lafontaine, Esq. and A. P. Hart, Esq.
Counsel for Defendant—The Solicitor General, W. Badgely, Esq. and T. J. Judah, Esq.

The first number of the tri-weekly Gazette, for the country, will be published Tuesday, May 18, and on every succeeding Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday. The subscription is fixed at 15s. in town, and 20s. by post, with the view of its obtaining the extensive circulation which so low a price is calculated to secure for it. Of the first three numbers, in addition to our extensive list, upwards of two thousand copies will be distributed throughout the Province. Advertisers in the Daily, who may be desirous that their notices should also appear in this large extra edition, will please notify us as early as possible. - Montreal Gazette.

The Canadien of last night publishes the following account from St. Joseph, in the County of Dorchester, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, of the disastrous effects of a freshet in that neigh-The river Chaudiere, swollen by the melting of the snow and

the late rains, has spread over the lowlands and covered the roads, and the ice, which had not been weakened by any previous thaw broke up on the 27th April, overthrowing houses and other buildings, uprooting trees and sweeping away the fences. Much damage has been done, seven houses have been destroyed, many others greatly injured and some removed from their foundations, with some eight or more barns thrown down, or so much shaken that they are in danger of falling from the shock they have received. Fortunately the effects of the unfortunate sufferers by this inundation have been in a great measure saved, with the exception of those of Jean Baptiste Dodier, who has lost his seed wheat and many of his farm utensils. The old inhabitants declare they have never before witnessed such a disaster in that locality.—Quebec

Pursuant to public intimation, a meeting of the select vestry of Christ's Church, in this Town, was held on Monday last, when it was determined to build an addition to that Church, it having been long since found inadequate to contain the number of person been ong store tollid manacquae.

belonging to it, which have now settled here and in its vicinity.

A plan which had been previously approved of by the Lord Bishop, was submitted and accepted, when it was decided that the pews in the contemplated enlargement should be sold, to raise the necessary tunds to defray the expense of its construction. This will afford an opportunity for many families, members of the Church, to provide themselves, who have been heretofore prevented from attending, from having no pew for their accommodation .- Bytown Gazette.

LAUNCH.—On Tuesday evening last, a new steam boat, of the argest class for canal navigation, and owned by the Messrs. Ives, of this town, was launched at their ship yard. She went "off the

"that there are several other questions relating to the affairs of element," to the surprise of all, she drew only sixteen inches of water, although burthened with the greater portion of her engine and boilers. We understand this boat is constructed upon an enand boilers. We inderstand this boat is constructed upon an entirely new principle,—the invention of Mr. Lewis Ives,—(who, by the by; has made many important improvements in the art of ship building—) and is acknowledged to be better calculated for canal navigation than any in use at present. The desideratum long sought for is, in this boat, attained—light draught of water. A just and impartial public will award to the spirited projector the credit due to all originators of works for the benefit of the publication. lic at large. - Kingston Herald, Tuesday, May 18.

On Sunday, May 16, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto consecrated the Parish Church of the pretty village of Weston, River Humber, of which the Rev. Dr. Phillips is the incumbent. A large and respectable congregation attended the celebration of this ancient and solemn rite of the Church, and the devout attended the control of the church is the control of the church and the devout attended the celebration of the church and the devout attended the celebration of the church and the devout attended to the church and the celebration of the celeb tion which they manifested was a gratifying evidence that the ministry of "the country Clergyman" had not failed in producing good fruit to the Lord. Prayers were read by Dr. Phillips, and an appropriate discourse was preached by the Bishop from 2 Corinthians, chap. iii, 2d verse—"Ye are our Epistle, written in our hearts, known and read of all men." The Rev. Messrs. Dade and Coleman assisted in the services of the day.

At the close of the service his Lordship administered the holy

rite of confirmation to seventeen persons; after which, accompanied by the congregation, he proceeded to consecrate the church-yard, where-

- many a holy text around was strown,

That taught the rustic moralist to die.' The ground on which the church stands has lately been deeded to the church by the Messrs. Musson, of Weston, and the church now bears the name of "St. Philip's Church of Weston."— Commercial Herald.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS,

KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, BEG to announce that at each of the above places they have on hand a large and varied assortiment of Account Books, Writing Paper, and every description of plain and fancy Stationery, and also a great variety of Printed Books. By vessels now arriving, and constantly during the season, they will be in receipt of fresh supplies from England, and their near connection with the old established firm of Santus. Rowsell. As Son, Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers, 31 Cheapside, London, gives them advantages in the purchase of their stock which few possess, and ensures them a constant supply of the very best articles, at the most moderate prices. It also enables them promptly to execute any orders with which they may be favoured, for any articles connected with their business, to be procured from London. Such orders should be given within a week or two from this date, to ensure their arrival here during the present season.

during the present season.

Bookbinding in all its branches, Book and Job Printing, Copperplate engraving and printing, neatly executed.

Account books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mortgages, Deeds and Memorials, &c. for sale. Military Ledgers and Defaulter books always on hand.

May 21st, 1841.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of an engagement as Governess in a Family where the Children are young, or as Companion to a Lady. Yould have no objection to travel.

Letters addressed A. Y. (post paid) to this office, will be attended to.

WANTED In the family of a Clergyman, a gentleman as Tutor, capable of giving instruction in English, Writing, and Arithmetic. There are six pupils. He would reside in the family, and must be a member of the Church of England. Apply by letter post paid to A. B., at the Office of The Church.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

W. M. STODART & SONS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

& W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messra.

Stodard & Sons for the sale of their Plano-Fortes in Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to be imported from England. The following is a List of the various Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurance,

Mahogany, Fine Mah. Rosew

MAHOGANY.

Waxed. Polished. Long hinge 46

Do. do. do. 63 oct. 60

do. 163 oct. 60

do. 164 oct. 60

do. 165 oct. 60

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

A T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, It was Resolved,
"That twenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Trea-Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Treasurer, F. T. Billings, Esq. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance.

Library of the Provincial Legislature.

Library of the Provincial Legislature.

PERSONS having in their possession any of the following Bo longing to the Library of the late Upper Canada Legislature, the control of the late Upper Canada Legislature, and the late of Usury, 1 vol.

Carver's Travels in North America, 1 vol.
Chalmers' Bridgewater Treatise, 1st vol.
Collyer's Law of Partnerships, 1 vol.
Criticisms on the Bar, 1 vol.
Gentleman's Magazine, 9th vol.
Howell's State Trials, 1st, 18th, and 27th vols.
Leyden's Africa, 1st vol.
Manual of Practice of Parliament, 1 vol.
Southey's Life of Nelson, 2 vols.
Standing Orders House of Commons, 1 vol.
Tredgold on Rail Roads, 1 vol.

ALPHEUS TODD.

ALPHEUS TODD, Toronto, 27th April, 1841.

43-3w

Editors of City Newspapers having open accounts with the Clerk assembly's Office, are requested to give the above three insertions.

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the House of In-

dustry, held May 11th, 1841, it was
Resolved, That the Committee tender their thanks to the Ladies of Toronto for their valuable aid in support of this Institution, without which it would have been impossible to have kept open the house.

The following are the receipts:

Total....

The Treasurer of the House of Industry begs to acknowledge the receipt of £27, being amount of Collection made in the Cathedral Church of St. James on Sunday last, in aid of the funds of this charity.

BIRTHS. On Thursday, the 13th instant, the lady of the Rev. George Maynard, Upper Canada College, of a son. At Brockville, on the 29th March, Mrs. James Campbell, of

On the 21st March, the lady of the Rev. Septimus Ramsay, M. A., Minister of St. Michael's, Strand, and Secretary of the Upper Canada Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of a son.

MARRIED. At Guelph, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. A. Palmer, Mr. W. J. Goodeve, Merchant, Kingston, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Morgan, Guelph. DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, 19th inst., of scarlet fever, George S., eldest son of George Vardon, Esq., aged four years and nine months.

At Brockville, on the 10th May, deeply lamented, Marianne, the beloved wife of James Campbell, M. D.

At Sierra Leone, in February last, Benjamin Stowe, Esq., of the Commissariat Department. At Haldimand, on the 4th instant, Naomi, relict of the late James Ewing, Esq. of Haldimand, at the advanced age of 89 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, May 20th: Mr. W. H. White; Rev. E. Denroche; Rev. B. C. Hill; Rev. A. N. Bethune; Serjt. W. Smith, rem. in full vol. 4.

The following have been received by the Editor :-J. Kent Esq. (April 19); Angus Bethune Esq.; Hon'ble J. Crooks; Rev. F. L. Osler; H. Rowsell Esq. with parcel; J. H.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.*

From Greenland's icy mountains, And India's coral strand, Where Afric's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sand; From many an ancient river, And many a palmy plaim, They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.

HEBER.

One day Mr. Hammond received a very large packet by the post. He found, on opening it, that it contained a copy of the Queen's letter to the bishop, authorising that contributions should be made in all parishes for the support of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Queen's letter was accompanied by another from his lordship, in which he earnestly requested the exertion of the clergy in so good a cause; and directed that the parishioners should be "effectually moved" by a sermon, and also that the elergyman should make a collection from house to house, together with any respectable parishioners who might be induced to accompany him.

Mr. Hammond very judiciously selected Advent-Sunday for his sermon, and chose for his text Rom. x. 13-15, "Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent? As it is written, How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel, and bring glad tidings of good things!" He first briefly but strongly pointed out the duty of sending forth missionaries, to proclaim to the heathen the knowledge of the Gospel; it was one of the first duties of Christian charity. was impossible, that one who truly felt the value of the Christian faith should not feel an earnest desire to communicate the same blessings to those who sat in darkness.

But the chief part of his sermon related to the mode in which this duty should be performed, in order to insure God's blessing on our labours. "Sending" missionaries (he said) did not consist, as some seem to think, in merely subscribing to pay their passage-money, and perhaps allowing them a small salary when they arrived at their place of destination; but they must be sent by competent authority from the Church. They must be regularly ordained by the bishop for the work of the

This was the way in which invariably missionaries were sent forth in the apostolic ages: see, for instance, the account of the sending forth of the first missionaries, Paul and Barnabas, in the thirteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. By sending out preachers of the Gospel in this regular manner, who shall either themselves be bishops or placed under regular episcopal authority, we might hope for God's blessing on their labours. But the irregular sending out of missionaries by unauthorised societies was too often productive of more harm than good. We had done infinite harm to the cause of truth by planting our schisms and divisions, instead of the sound doctrine and discipline of the apostolic Church. He quoted the saying of an Indian Brahmin, which spoke the general feeling: "We should like your religion better, if there were not so many sorts of it." He next adverted to a striking fact illustrative of the superior activity of the Romish Church to our own. Algiers (he said) had scarcely been four years in the hands of the French, when a regular Roman Catholic bishop was appointed; whereas Malta had been nearly forty years in our hands, and Gibraltar even longer, and no Protestant bishop had been near them; indeed, at the former place there was hardly a decent place of worship until Queen Adelaide, much to her credit, built one at her own expense. If our Government had done its duty, the Anglican Church religion might now have spread into almost every part of the world. He hoped, some day, that we should, as a church and nation, exert ourselves to enlarge the kingdom of Christ. Meanwhile, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, being supported by all the bishops of the English Church, and recommended by the sovereign, afforded the best channel for our contributions .-All it wanted was more effective support, which he

This sermon had a very good effect in setting the people of Church over to think, not only on the duty of sending missionaries, but on the right mode of performing it. They had been accustomed to care very little about the manner in which missionaries were sent forth .-Whatever society got up the best meeting, and sent travelling gentlemen who could tell the most amusing and pathetic stories, commonly got the most money. They never thought that they might be doing more harm than good, by sending forth irregular preachers, who should be the authors of confusion and disorder, and injure the cause which they were sent to serve. But now they came to see that the true way was to send forth missionaries, as a Church, duly commissioned, according to God's ordinance, to preach the Gospel of peace and reconciliation.†

heartily prayed it might obtain.

The next day Mr. Hammond commenced what was the least agreeable part of his task,-the going round from house to house to solicit contributions. It is one of those duties, however, from which a clergyman must not shrink, especially when he is acting under authority. People ought to consider this. They are always calling the clergy beggars; but they forget that they are performing a public duty; and that it is not for their own pleasure or profit that they beg, but often great personal

The young curate's labour was much lightened by the kind and considerate offer of Mr. Walton to accompany "Come and breakfast with me," said his worthy friend, "and we will go together: perhaps my company may be of some use to you." So they set off in good time after breakfast, determined to make a day of it.

Have any of my readers ever engaged in this branch of duty? Though full of annoyances, there is also a good deal of interest and instruction in observing the different traits of character which are exhibited. First, by the way, let me recommend them on no account to carry their book and pencil in their hand, as they go from house to house; for persons who are looking out of their windows will often suspect their errand, and refuse admittance. Of course they must expect to meet the same with persons in every class of life. People with many denials, and many modes of denial. First, there is the denial indirect: "Well, I'll consider of it, gentlemen." They may generally set down nought against the name of these considerate gentlemen; though I have known them come forward afterwards with a handsome subscription. Then there is the denial direct: "No, I sha'n't; that's plump." Your only way in this case is civilly to wish the gentleman "Good morning;"

* From Gresley's "English Citizen."

† It may be useful to inform churchmen which are the best ocieties to subscribe to. All churchmen, however poor, should contribute to the following:—1st, The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This is the best missionary society, being sanctioned by all the bishops of the English Church, and being conducted on regular Church principles. 2nd, The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. This society distributes Bibles, as well as Prayer-books and tracts. 3rd, The National School-Society: an admirable institution, which requires

courteous; and of these there are two kinds, the hostile the extension of religion. The truth is, that people in and the friendly. The courteous denial hostile is of this the present day pitch their scale of living too high; they sort (and it is a sort of denial, by the way, with which churchmen themselves would do well to be prepared): "Really, sir, I have thought of your scheme (or, I have read the prospectus of your society), and I cannot say that it accords with my views or principles: therefore I must beg to decline being a contributor." If you have reason to suppose that the person who denies you in this way labours under any misapprehension as to the nature and object of the society in question, it is due, both to yourself and to him, to offer any explanation which he may require; and it may sometimes happen that you are able to remove his objection. But it is not right to urge against his will a person who behaves so properly. The courteous denial friendly is of this sort: "I approve very much, sir, of the object which you have in view, and should be most happy to contribute; but to be candid, sir, I really cannot afford it at present."-From such a person you part with great cordiality, hoping very sincerely that he may be a richer man when next All these sorts of denial did our two friends meet with

during their morning's walk; and many others, characteristic of the individuals to whom they applied. Mrs. Decorset regretted very much that it was not in her power to contribute as she should have wished to an object which was recommended by two gentlemen for whom she entertained so high a regard. If she or her daughters could make themselves useful in any way, she should have been most happy. If, for instance, they should at any time wish for any person to hold plates at the church doors, she was sure her daughters would be most willing to give their aid.

Mr. Reuben Raffles met them very cordially at the door: "Well, gentlemen," said he, "so you have taken to my trade-turned solicitors; ha, ha, ha! rather dry work, isn't it? But come in; I have got some luncheon ready for you." Mr. Walton and his friend had no objection to the proposal, and were soon employed in discussing Mr. Raffles' hospitable fare. "Come." said he, after they had already eaten and drunk rather more than they wished, "I want your opinion on a case of curaçoa which I have got from London;" and no denial would Mr. Raffles take, though evidently his visitors would much rather have gone without it.

"And now," said Mr. Walton, rising to take his leave, "I hope you will allow us to add your name to our subscription." "Oh, the subscription," said Mr. Raffles, changing his tone; "the subscription, oh! Well, I suppose I must give you something: here's half-a-crown for you. I would have given you more, if it had not stake was the life of the lesing party: the strenuous been for the failure of that unlucky paper. I declare it has cost me at least £200, besides £100 more which I he was among the first to ecommend a return to hulent that rogue Wiggins, and probably shall never get a manity, after the period of tanger was past. farthing back. However, I am heartily glad I have got rid of the concern." "And so am I," thought Mr. Walton, as he wished him good morning.

They met with but one adventure after luncheon worth relating: this was at the house of Mr. Skaighley. Mr. the head of affairs. Though not splendid, his talents Skaighley was a tradesman in good circumstances. His were of the most powerful kind; ungainly in appearance, wife dressed finer than most of her neighbours, and he was notorious for giving the best suppers of any in the town; yet he never had a shilling for a charitable purpose. When the curate and his friend entered his shop, he was all bows and smiles, supposing them to have come to make a purchase. "We are commissioned," said Mr. Hammond, "to go round to the principal inhabitants (here Mr. Skaighley's face underwent a considerable change; he drew himself up, but still appeared pleased). to solicit contributions (a cloud gathered on Mr. Skaighley's brow) for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." "Foreign Parts!" said Mr. Skaighley, unable would at this time be the most extensive of all, and true any longer to control his temper, "what have I to do with foreign parts? I am scarcely able to get a living at home. Besides, sir, have we not plenty of poor to take care of here? Look," said he, holding out the dress, and dirty linen, he alone appeared in elegant collector's receipt, "here is another rate of twopencehalfpenny in the pound, which I have had to pay this ruptibility, a total disregard of human suffering, prevery morning. No, sir, I will never sanction sending served his ascendancy with the fanatical supporters of the capital of the country into foreign parts: my maxim | liberty, even though he had little in common with them, is, that 'charity begins at home.'" It should be ob- and nothing grand or generous in his character. His served, that this was a favourite maxim in the mouth of terrible career is a proof how little in popular com-Mr. Skaighley; yet he was never known to subscribe to motions even domineering vices are ultimately to be any charity, except once for the funeral of three men relied on; and how completely indomitable perseverance, who were killed in a coal-pit—and then he hoped to be and the incessant prosecution of selfish ambition, can employed as undertaker.

from the round of visits, "we have met with some refu- was hopeless, his firmness deserted him, and the assassin sals to be sure, but I think, on the whole, we have done full as well as could be expected under all circumstances; and I am glad to see there are a good many annual subscriptions amongst them. I think our parish will make a pretty good figure in the Society's report next year."

"As contrasted with other parishes," said Mr. Hammond, "perhaps we may not seem deficient; but I fear that, in comparison with what we ought to have done, we have come very short."

Mr. Walton. It is astonishing to see how little notion people have of making any real sacrifice for the glory of God. How many are there of those who have set down their guineas or their five shillings, who positively will not know that they have parted with them!-There was old Weldon, did you see him dive into his pocket, and take out a whole handful of sovereigns and silver, and pick out just one shilling? Then old Reuben, with his half crown. Why that bottle of liquor, which he would uncork for us, cost him ten shillings, if it cost him sixpence.

Mr. Hammond. A great many persons, like Mr. Skaighley, do not seem to have much notion of the duty of preaching the Gospel to the distant heathen. Mr. Walton. I generally observe that those who

underrate this duty are equally indifferent to the cause of religion at home. How very few seem aware of the abject destitution of thousands in their own country; or even of those who are aware of it, and talk and make speeches about it, how very few are disposed to sacrifice any sum which they will really feel! A man of fortune builds a house which costs him ten thousand pounds, or more; and when his name is read in the subscriptionlist as a donor of £200 to the Church-building Fund, it is received with a round of applause! And it is just deliberately choose to lay out their money in equipages and fine living, or in fine clothes, like poor silly Mrs. like Mr. Raffles; or hot suppers, like Mr. Skaighley; instead of giving their substance to the honour of God. should not, in a year's time, be put on a footing fully The black guard shall attend upon you-you shall eat equal to the wants of the nation; and that is, because at the table of Sorrow, and the crown of Death shall be people will not pay for it. It is not that they cannot, but on themselves.

ionary | we are generous; we must pay our debts before we give | Adam was stripped of his fig leaves, and show the anatomy especial support at the present time, as it is making unusual efforts.

Ath. The Church-Building Society. 5th. The Additional Curate's if he could have afforded it, and I could not find in my of heaven is caught by violence. So soon as we rise in they were perfect strangers, and to preach a new Gospel, with Fund. There are many other useful societies; but these are the heart to say a word which might hurt him; but I might the morning, we go forth to fight with two mighty giants, which all men were unacquainted; and they preached it, not to

live up to their incomes, or beyond them; or else they put by all they can scrape together for their children.

Now, as to this, I fully admit the duty of making provision for one's family. We have the authority of the apostle: "He that provideth not for his own hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." then I do not admit that we are justified in withholding from God his due portion. If a man, for instance, had £500 a-year, and resolved to lay by £100 a-year for his children, I should say he did well. But then, out of the remaining income, he ought to set apart a portion for God's service, and not employ it all on his own living. This would not be to rob his children, but to exercise a wholesome denial over himself.

This is what we all want—a wholesome self-denial, and a great zeal for the honour of God. So that we shall be content to see our neighbours, perhaps, with a better house than our own, or a somewhat larger establishment, or a smarter equipage, or finer clothing, or even allow them to stand a little above us in the scale of society, without repining, yea, rejoicing rather, if we know that the money so saved is devoted to God's glory.

DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND MARAT.

DANTON was not a mere blood-thirsty tyrant. Bold, unprincipled, and daring, he held that the end in every case justified the means; that nothing was blameable provided it led to desirable results; that nothing was impossible to those who had the courage to attempt it. A gigantic stature, a commanding front, a voice of thunder, rendered him the fit leader of assassins more timid or less ferocious than himself. A starving advocate in 1789, he rose in audacity and eminence with the public disturbances; prodigal in expense, and drowned in debt, he had no chance, at any period, even of personal freedom, but in constantly advancing with the fortunes of the Revolution. Like Mirabeau, he was the slave of sensual passions; like him, he was the terrific leader, during his ascendancy, of the reling class; but he shared the character, not of the patricians who commenced the Revolution, but of the plebeians who consummated its wickedness. Inexorable in general measures, he was indulgent, humane, and even generous to individuals; the author of the massacres of the 2d September, he saved all those who fled to hin, and spontaneously liberated his personal adversaries from prison. Individual elevation, and the safety of his party, were his ruling objects; a revolution appeared a game of hazard, where the supporter of exterminating cuelty after the 10th August,

Robespierre possessed a very different character: without the external energy of his rival, without his domineering character or undaunted courage, he was endowed with qualities which ultimately raised him to with feeble voice and vulgar accent, he owed his elevation chiefly to the inflexible obstinacy with which he maintained his opinions at a time when the popular cause had lost many of its supporters. Under the mask of patriotism was coucealed the incessant influence of vanity and selfishness; cautious in conduct, slow but implacable in revenge, he avoided the perils which proved fatal to so many of his adversaries, and ultimately established himself on their ruin. Insatiable in his thirst for blood, he disdained the more vulgar passion for money; at a time when he disposed of the lives of every man in France, he resided in a small apartment, the only luxury of which consisted in images of his figure, and the number of mirrors which, in every direction, reflected its form. While the other leaders of the populace affected a squalid attire. An austere life, a deserved reputation for incorsupply the want of commanding qualities. The ap-"Well," said Mr. Walton, when they returned home proach of death unveiled his real weakness; when success of thousands met his fate with less courage than the meanest of his victims.

MARAT was the worst of the triumvirate. Nature had impressed the atrocity of his character on his countenance: hideous features, the expression of a demon, revolted all who approached him. For more than three years his writings had incessantly stimulated the people to cruelty; buried in obscurity, he revolved in his mind the means of augmenting the victims of the Revolution. In vain repeated accusations were directed against him; flying from one subterraneous abode to another, he still continued his infernal agitation of the public mind. His principles were, that there was no safety but in destroying the whole enemies of the Revolution: he was repeatedly heard to say, that there would be no security to the state till 280,000 heads had fallen. The Revolution produced many men who carried into execution more sanguinary measures; none who exercised so powerful an influence in recommending them. Death cut him short in the midst of his relentless career; the hand of female heroism prevented his falling a victim to the savage exasperation which he had so large a share in creating .- Alison's History of the French Revolution.

HENRY SMYTH.

vective against general or particular sin, and in roughly drawn but fearful sketches of human depravity and everlasting vengeance. They imparted a dramatic life to Elizabethan age; a preacher whose name we have only seen twice mentioned, and whose works, we suspect, are unknown even to the most accomplished ministers of our discourse, entitled, "The Trumpet of the Soul sounding Decorset and her daughters; or in wines and liquors, to Judgment," contains thoughts which might have flashed upon the inward eye of Dante, while brooding over the gloomy mystery of the "Inferno." "When Iniquity There is but one reason why our Church-establishment hath played her part, Vengeance leaps upon the stage. upon your heads, and many glittering faces shall be lookour money away. But why do they get into debt, so as of his heart, as though his life were written on his fore-

contemporaries, he was frequently entangled by the prevailing habitude of the times. His sermon upon the gradual decay of religion in the soul, is conceived and executed in a spirit of terrific power. He portrays its melancholy or effectual than the eclipse of the sun. harvest .- Bishop Atterbury. With every talent is given the command to put it out to usury till the Master come. Year after year, the Lord visits his vineyard and finds no fruit. At length the tremendous curse goes forth, 'Never fruit grow on thee more!' Then the fig tree becomes a dreadful type of the abandoned servant; his knowledge loses its relish; his judgment rusts like a sound unused; his zeal trembles; his faith withers, and the image of death is upon all his religion. But this is only the beginning of sorrows; a more terrible precipice is before him; a profounder gloom is to be encountered. The temple of the soul is abandoned by the guardian angels of heaven, to be occupied by the ministers of darkness. The spirits of Blindness, of Blasphemy, and of Fear, take up their abode with him; and all this that the scripture might be fulfilled, 'Whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away that which he hath.'" The preacher in a strain of unequalled vigour, proceeds to paint the progress of the sinner through the remaining stages of existence, until the soul bleeds to death under the sword of its spiritual and victorious enemy. Smyth possessed what South called a fluency of sacred rhetoric; his mind was saturated with the Scriptures, imbued with all the gorgeous colours of prophecy, and enlightened with all the rays of the Sun of Righteousness. He sheds his bible knowledge over every page. How ingeniously, for example, and with what fertility and beauty he shows the usual course of God's mercies towards us. He compares them to the rain which descends from heaven: first he says, it rains small drops, and after that great drops, and the small are the signs of the great. First you see Elisha with a single spirit, and afterwards you see him with a double spirit. First you see Paul sitting at Gamaliel's feet, and then you behold him in Moses' chair. You see Timothy a student, and then an evangelist; Cornelius praying and Peter instructing; David repenting, and after that, Nathan comforting. When you have beheld the disciples worshipping, you see the Holy Ghost descending. The wise men seek Christ before they are found together with him. First you see the Eunuch reading; then understanding; then believing, and after all, you see him baptized. Such is the manner of Smyth, one of the robustest intellects of a hardy and muscular generation. We have been accustomed to read him in the old edition of 1593, and know not if his works have ever been reprinted. No copy, we believe, is to be found in the British Museum. - Church of England Quarterly Review.

The Garner.

END AND PURPOSE OF CHRIST'S ASCENSION.

He ascended to triumph over all our spiritual enemies, as the Roman conquerors, in their ovations and triumphs, ascended into the Capitol. Thus David describes the end of his ascension: "When he ascended up on high he led captivity captive." As conquerors lead their captives in chains before and after their chariots, so did Christ triumph gloriously over Death, and Hell, and Satan. Rise up Barak and lead thy captivity captive, thou son of Abinoam. In his Passion he did subdue our enemies; that was the field of his victory; but in his Ascension, there he triumphed over them; that was the chariot of his triumph. He ascended into Heaven to prepare a place for us. He had purchased it by his Passion, he prepares it for us by his Ascension. Heaven was shut up against us as was Paradise to Adam; but Christ, he makes a re-entry for us, and in our name he takes possession of it. "He hath made us sit together in heavenly places with Christ." He ascended up to Heaven, from thence to send down the Holy Ghost upon us. "'Tis expedient I go away; if I go not, the Comforter will not come; but if I depart, I will send him unto you." 'Twas the great fruit of the Ascension, the pouring forth of the Holy Ghost. This Peter declares in his first sermon upon the day of Pentecost. "Therefore, being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he had shed forth this which ye now see and hear.' "When he ascended up on high he give gifts to men," saith David. As conquerors in their triumphs have their Missilia, are munificent to their followers, having made up our peace, as a fruit of our peace, he obtains for us the Holy Ghost. He ascended into Heaven, there to appear before God, as a gracious, prevailing Intercessor for us. He is our agent in Heaven, negotiates and solicits his Father for us. He enters into Heaven, as the High Priest, with all our names on his shoulders and on his breast; there he tenders his merits for us, interposes his mediation, presents our prayers, and makes them accepted of God the Father. -Bishop Brownrig.

THE APOSTLES NOT IMPOSED UPON.

That the Apostles could not be imposed upon themselves, is evident from what has been already said concerning the nature, and number, and publicness of our Saviour's miracles. They conversed from the beginning with our Saviour himself; they heard with their ears, and saw with their eyes; they looked upon, and they handled with their hands of the Word of Life, as St. John expresses it, I John i, 1. They saw all the prophecies of the Old Testament precisely fulfilled in his life and doctrine, his sufferings and death. They saw him confirm what he taught, with such mighty and evident miracles, as his bitterest and most malicious enemies could not but confess to be super-natural, even at the same time that they obstinately blasphemed the Holy Spirit that worked them. They saw him alive after his Passion, by many infallible proofs, he appearing, not only to one or two, but to all the eleven, several times, and once to above five hundred together. And this, not merely in a transient manner: but they conversed with him familiarly for no less than forty days; and at last they beheld him ascend visibly into heaven; and, soon after, Our elder divines spoke to the passions in abrupt in- they received the Spirit, according to his promise. These were such sensible demonstrations of his being a teacher sent from heaven, and consequently that his doctrine was an immediate and express revelation of the will of God, that if the Apostles, even their descriptions. We may refer to a preacher of the though they had been men of the weakest judgments and strongest imagications that can be supposed, could be all and every one of them deceived in all these several instances,-men can have no use of their senses, nor any possible proof of any facts Church. We mean Henry Smyth, who, in his own day, whatsoever, nor any means to distinguish the best attested truths obtained the appellation of "The silver-tongued." His in the world from enthusiastic imaginations.—Dr. Samuel Clarke.

THE MIRACULOUS PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. When Christianity first appeared, how weak and defenceless was it, how artless and undesigning! How utterly unsupported either by the secular arm, or secular wisdom! "I send you forth," said our Saviour to his apostles, "as sheep in the midst of wolves." And, accordingly, they went forth in the spirit of simplicity, of humility, and meekness; armed only with truth and innocence; a will not. They deliberately choose to spend their money ing upon you." Such is the vivid picture of the destiny good cause and an equal resolution: "The weapons of their of the unrelenting sinner. Again: "When God seeth warfare were not carnal, but spiritual!" The messengers of these You hear many persons say, we must be just before an hypocrite, he will pull his vizard from his face, as glad tidings were so far from having a name in the world, that they were contemptible: were scorned as Jews by the rest of mankind; and as the meanest and lowest of Jews by the Jews themselves; to have no money for religious and charitable purposes? head." Ben Johnson, in his admirable comedy of "Every and were not likely, therefore, to credit the embassy on which Poor Mr. Owen, for instance. I was much pleased with Man in his own Humour," has not rent off the mask they came. They left their nets and their hooks (the only things, his honesty, and believe he really would have subscribed, with a severer indignation. Once more: "The kingdom probably, that they understood) to come into a new world, wherein best and most important, and conducted on the soundest principles. well have said, it was his own fault that he was in such the World and the Devil—and whom do we take with the wise, the mighty, or the noble, who, when converted, might Rev. S. D. L. Street,

or else he will be abusive. Then there is the denial a condition as to be unable to afford a subscription for us but a traitor?" But it is not in detached sentences have forwarded its reception by their influence; but to the foolish, or epigrammatic turns, however brilliant, that Smyth's weak, and base, who were able to do nothing for its advantage, but excellence alone resides, although, like all his illustrious by living according to the rules, and dying for the truth of it. As they had no help from the powers of this world, civil or military, so had they all the opposition that was possible; which they withstood and baffled: they sowed the good seed of the word under the very feet of the Roman magistrates and soldiers, who, though condition when the Graces drop away, like leaves in a they trod it down and rooted it up, yet could not destroy it so far, boisterous wind, when the eclipse of the spirit is not less | but that still it sprang out again, and yielded a fruitful and glorious

> REASON AND REVELATION. Let our reason follow as the handmaid, not lead the way as the mistress, and she will probably go right. Let her weigh indeed and scrutinize the truths which God has communicated, for such is her bounden duty; but let her do so with fear, and trembling, and purity of heart. Most of us, in the course of our theological inquiries, have probably experienced how in many cases, where reason and revelation have at first sight appeared at irreconcileable variance, they have, as new lights have broken in upon us, been found ultimately to correspond. From our recollection of this former transition of our minds from a state of hesitation, to one of deliberate and satisfied conviction upon the minor difficulties connected with the study of God's word, let us at least for the future learn to be humble, and to distrust our own hasty inferences upon those, which, as being more abstruse, remain still to be explained. Many, very many more things are true, both in heaven and earth, than human philosophy ever has been, or ever will be, competent to reach. It is with such truths that revelation has to deal: and if we do feel a burning and restless curiosity to fathom those mysteries, let us wait with patience till we have put on a nature adequate to the task; till our intellectual eyesight is strengthened by the healthy waters of the well of life, and we may dare to look without blenching at that pure radiance of eternal light which at present would only serve to strike our mortal faculties with blindness .- Bishop Shuttleworth.

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